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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1236)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	60279
Center	ORN	Date	25.3.19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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3	10	
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11	15	
12	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Livestock farming not only contributes to climate change but is also affected by it. Elaborate the statement and discuss some measures that can be taken to make livestock farming more sustainable as well as resilient. **(150 Words) 10**

पशुधन खेती (लाइवस्टॉक फार्मिंग) न केवल जलवायु परिवर्तन में योगदान देता है, बल्कि इससे प्रभावित भी होता है। इस कथन का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए और पशुधन खेती को अधिक संधारणीय के साथ-साथ लचीला (रिज़िल्यंट) बनाने हेतु उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

India has one of the largest livestock population in the world (15%). Livestock farming contributes to 1/3rd of rural economy and 26% of agricultural GDP. It has immense potential to reduce poverty, provide additional income to rural poor. Yet it has emerged as one of largest contributor to climate change as in:

i) Feed and fodder crop are one of the largest contributor of methane production resulting in global warming.

ii) the dung and waste products of livestock contribute to emission of green house gases.

iii) overgrazing leads to soil degradation and leaching of soil easily – leading to soil erosion, eutrophication of water bodies.

iv) large scale processing of red meat, poultry, sheep, goats generate huge amount of waste which is not treated scientifically leading to pollution.

Effect on livestock:

↳ lack of unavailability of nutritious feed and fodder material

↳ heat waves have resulted in killing of large

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no. of poultry in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

↳ rise in diseases because of rising pollution climate change have affected livestock the most e.g - swine flu, avian influenza etc.

↳ changing weather conditions have made livestock survival unpredictable.

Measures to make livestock farming sustainable and resilient:

i) Adoption of Livestock extension services to a large extent.

ii) Improving on drought, pest resistant feed and fodder crops.

iii) Building proper infrastructure to shield livestock from abrupt climate changes.

iv) Making people scientifically aware to utilize the waste products in productive way
e.g - GOBAR-dhan initiative
Food processing industries.

Government has formulated National Livestock Mission, National Diary Plan (Phase-1) National Bovine Breeding Programme which all needs to be synergized to get a resilient and sustainable livestock farming.

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2. A developed Inland Waterway Transport (IWT) will not only augment the overall transport capacity of the country, but also help correct the multi-modal transport mix. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

एक विकसित अंतर्देशीय जलमार्ग परिवहन (IWT) न केवल देश की समग्र परिवहन क्षमता को बढ़ाएगा, अपितु इससे मल्टी-मॉडल परिवहन मिश्रण को सुधारने में भी सहायता मिलेगी। चर्चा कीजिए।

With nearly 8000 km of coastline and 14500 km of navigable inland waterways, India has a huge unexplored potential of transportation. The formulation of National Inland Waterway Act is focussed on developing the same.

Augment overall transport capacity of country:

i) improve the transportation of bulky material at least per capita cost.

ii) relieve the excessive pressure on road logistics.

iii) freeing up road space for ever increasing personal vehicles.

iv) transport logistics is one of the most important yet poorly developed field. Inland waterways connecting some of the busiest places like Varanasi, Haldi, Kollam, Kottapuram would boost exports through ports.

Correct the multi-modal transport mix:

↳ nearly 60% of goods are transport through roads and 40% through rail, which are not as energy efficient as inland waterways.

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↳ road transport is even costlier while inland waterways are way cheaper if per capita cost is concerned.

↳ ensuing pollution because of road and rail mix can be minimized by using inland waterways.

Bottlenecks in inland waterways:

↳ lack of patient capital

↳ road infrastructure has always been preferred. Private players donot find inland waterways an attractive investment

↳ huge capital investment.

If properly developed inland waterways have a potential to revolutionize the multi-modal mix of transport, effectively reducing logistics cost. As per Economic Survey a reduction of 10% of logistic cost can improve/boost economic growth by 5-6%.

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3. Highlight the importance of Agricultural Market Intelligence for farmers in India. Identifying the issues in the present system, suggest some measures for improving Agricultural Market Intelligence in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में किसानों के लिए कृषि बाजार आसूचना के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। वर्तमान प्रणाली में निहित समस्याओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत में कृषि बाजार आसूचना में सुधार लाने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Agricultural market intelligence refers to the availability of information and data on the demand and supply of agricultural goods, the fluctuation in prices, the stocks prices and an overall global agricultural scenario.

Importance of Agricultural Market intelligence:

↳ reduction of information asymmetry
↳ better realization of prices by farmers
↳ help in better decision making in the subsequent produce for farmers.
↳ augment their productivity and boost their income.

Issues in present system:

↳ highly fragmented market throughout the state as well as the country. prevalence
↳ lack of awareness of farmers and digital illiteracy
↳ cartelization and monopoly of traders who shield any data.
↳ absence of any integrated, holistic point for dissemination of complete market information. Village Resources Centre,

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Kishan Centres have all fragmented pieces of information.

Measures to improve Agricultural Market-Intelligence:

↳ complete adoption of e-NAM (National Agricultural Market) by all states – which will go a long way to reduce information assymetry.

↳ targeting for a unified market by 2020

↳ in lines of ITC e-Choupal, a large scale program to be devised to let the villagers know the market information at their fingertips.

↳ leveraging of mobile technology, sms, Krishi Vigyan Kendra to disseminate data.

↳ promoting FPOs, private participation to bring in data and technology.

Hence the presence of wide data on market will ultimately help the farmer arrive at a better decision and improve his productivity and income.

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4. With water increasingly becoming a scarce resource, large scale adoption of micro irrigation techniques could prove to be a game changer in India. Analyse. Also enumerate various steps taken by the government to promote micro irrigation in India. **(150 words) 10**

जल के उत्तरोत्तर दुर्लभ संसाधन बनते जाने के कारण भारत में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई तकनीकों का व्यापक पैमाने पर अंगीकरण निर्णायक सिद्ध हो सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई को बढ़ावा देने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए विभिन्न कदमों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Nearly 85% of India's water is used in agricultural purposes. But as NITI Aayog in its report pointed out 600 million people are living in severe water stress conditions, optimum utilization of water resources is of paramount importance in today's increasingly thirsty world.

Micro irrigation techniques : refers to the irrigation techniques which deals with adoption of water conservation measures by providing the right amount of water, at right place and at right time, leading to minimum wastage.

Benefits of micro irrigation :

(Micro-irrigation techniques) → Drip irrigation, Sprinkler irrigation, Pivot irrigation

i) optimum utilization and minimum wastage of water.

ii) prevent formation of weeds, so cost saving.

iii) prevents leaching of soil nutrients - prevents pollution.

iv) improve productivity because of accurate targeting

v) though high initial cost of installation, later saving of cost due to reduction in water, fertilizer

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chemicals etc.

v) fertilizers, chemicals are dissolved in water and accurately targeted at plant - reducing wastage.

Steps taken by government to promote micro-irrigation in India:

i) rolling out of the scheme Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana which has 3 components:
- ↳ Har Khet Ko Pani
- ↳ Per drop more crop - focussing on micro-irrigation techniques
- ↳ Watershed development.

ii) Micro-irrigation fund developed under NABARD to assist States and farmers in capital requirement.

iii) Promoting micro-irrigation techniques by leveraging Israel's expertise - by signing MoU's.

Hence Government has adopted various active steps to accelerate adoption of micro-irrigation in India which is still underdeveloped.

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5. The cropping pattern of a region is influenced by geo-climatic, socio-cultural, economic, historical and political factors. Substantiate with relevant examples. **(150 words) 10**

किसी क्षेत्र का शस्य प्रतिरूप भू-जलवायविक, सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक, ऐतिहासिक और राजनीतिक कारकों से प्रभावित होता है। प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ पुष्टि कीजिए।

Cropping pattern of a region refers to the temporal and spatial distribution of crops in the particular region. It is dependent of numerous factors :

Geo-climatic factors :

i) Abundance of tea cultivation in Darjeeling slopes, because of sloppy hills, abundant sunshine and frost free days.

ii) Coffee plantation in Araku valley because of sloppy well drained soils, cool climate, shaded area.

iii) Rice grown in deltaic Ganga because of flat terrain, hot temperature (25°C), and abundant water, alluvial soil.

Socio-cultural :

i) Bajra, wheat predominantly cultivated in northern regions, while rice in eastern and southern regions because of dietary needs.

ii) Hardy millets grown in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh as part of their local diet.

Economic aspects :

i) Sugarcane grown in western and southern parts because of long growing season,

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remunerative prices.

ii) Cotton is still grown in Gujarat, Maharashtra area because of cotton mills and export facilities.

Historical factors:

i) Tea estates have been traditionally grown in Darjeeling area by Britishers and it continues till date.

ii) Spices are predominantly grown in Malabar area and is still done.

Political factors:

Inspite of degrading soil and groundwater level, rice, wheat and sugarcane still grown in UP, Haryana, Punjab. The desertification of the areas have not dissuaded farmers yet to adopt crop diversification.

Hence cropping pattern of a region is ~~not~~ a mixture of numerous factors and hence varies from region to region.

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6. Integrating ecology and technology is the way forward towards achieving Evergreen Revolution in India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

पारिस्थितिकी और प्रौद्योगिकी का एकीकरण भारत में सदाबहार क्रांति की प्राप्ति की दिशा में आगे की राह है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Evergreen Revolution will usher when it results in sustainable, resilient, holistic all round development. The revolution is to stay forever and its effects everlasting.

Integrating ecology and technology:

In the fast developing world with Industrial Revolution 4.0 knocking on doors, world has to swiftly adapt. But not at the cost of ecology. Ecology and technology need to be entwined by:

i) Agricultural sector – making agriculture sustainable, resilient and climate change proof. Adopting remote sensing, GIS to monitor crops, adopting water conservation techniques, hybrid drought and pest resistance crops etc

ii) Livestock sector – making livestock resilient, feeding nutrient rich fodder, conserving indegenous breeds, improving productivity by ~~assorted~~ adapting ~~genomic corrections~~ assisted reproduction of higher merit bull;

iii) Food processing sector – has the biggest role to play in reducing wastage and

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

improving the value chain of food management. Technology usage in cold storage, processing, packaging plays a huge role

iv) Pollution control – by adopting scientific afforestation techniques, water treatment technologies, air monitoring and filteration technologies – thereby reducing pollution levels.

v) Sustainable survival of all beings – by countering climate change ~~and~~ by adopting technology in helping reduce global fossil fuel footprint, reduce ocean acidification and warming.

Hence technology has an immense role to play in managing ecology if used judiciously. But if same is used for only parochial profit motives it can cause irreparable damage to ecology. All of the above can lead to an evergreen revolution which is sustainable.

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7. The adoption of agro-based clusters can generate positive spill-over effects on agricultural and rural development. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

कृषि आधारित संकुलों (क्लस्टर्स) को अपनाना कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास पर सकारात्मक अधिप्लावन प्रभाव उत्पन्न कर सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Agro-based clusters refers to a group of farmers, SHGs, farmers producer organizations coming together for primary processing of agricultural products.

Benefits of adopting agro based clusters:

On agriculture:

↳ take advantage of economies of scale

↳ improve productivity because of presence of technological support.

↳ improve bargaining power of farmers.

↳ better realization of prices by farmers, make agriculture remunerative

↳ backward linkages can help in bringing much needed technology and skill into agriculture.

↳ presence of private players can also augment technological adaptation.

↳ improved climate resilient, sustainable agricultural practices can be adopted.

On rural development:

↳ reduce poverty levels because of better incomes.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ stability in sell of agricultural produce reducing distress sale.

↳ reduce urban-rural divide, and bring prosperity in rural sector

↳ enhance rural demand spurring economic growth.

↳ shield farmers from price fluctuations of goods and thus reduce farmer and rural distress.

Agro-based clusters can become a hub for processing primary products resulting in value addition and providing farmer's extra income. Under Pradhan Mantri Sampada Yojana, Agro-based clustering has been given special focus to realize all the above.

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8. Reliance on borrowings for capital expenditure in railways reflects a weakening financial position. Comment on the statement and discuss ways in which better resource generation and utilisation can be achieved therein. **(150 words) 10**

रेलवे में पूंजीगत व्यय के लिए उधारी पर निर्भरता कमजोर होती वित्तीय स्थिति को प्रतिबिंबिति करती है। इस कथन पर टिप्पणी कीजिए और उन उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनसे इसमें बेहतर संसाधन सृजन और उपयोगिता प्राप्त की जा सकती है।

Railways constituted nearly 80% of India's budget at pre-independence. It reflected the growing Indian economy. But years of political apathy, populist policies and neglect has led to deterioration of railways financial and structural health.

Reliance on borrowings for capital expenditure reflects weakening financial position because:

i) capital expenditure is supposed to generate revenues ultimately which can be used for reinvestment.

ii) Reliance on borrowings jeopardizes the investment and keeps it in a state of instability.

iii) Huge borrowings can distort the fiscal balance

iv) Unprofitable business ultimately collapses. And in case of railways, this will lead to huge loss of public money.

For better resource generation and utilisation in railways:

i) shunning of populist policies in determining passenger fares.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

ii) reducing cross subsidization of fares from freight charges.

iii) rationalization of trains running in unprofitable routes.

iv) sub-leasing non-core activities to private players for efficiency and cost saving

v) leasing of fallow railway lands for revenue.

vi) leasing of places inside platform for consumer amenities.

vii) digitization of reservations, lists reducing stationary needs and cost.

viii) improving operating efficiency by rationalising speed and maintenance of tracks and trains.

The need is to rationalize the railways fiscal structure to boost it. High speed railways, Train 18 are positive development. The capacity must be build on these and further augmented to turn railways as a profitable venture rather than a political ball game.

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9. Why does achieving road safety in India remain a challenging task? Keeping different stakeholders in mind, suggest some measures which can be adopted for reducing road accidents in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में सड़क सुरक्षा प्राप्त करना क्यों एक चुनौतीपूर्ण कार्य बना हुआ है? विभिन्न हितधारकों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए, जिन्हें भारत में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं को कम करने के लिए अपनाया जा सकता है।

In the recent report released by Ministry of Road Transport, it was reported that 1 person dies every 3 minutes in India because of road accidents. Hence road safety is of prime concern.

Achieving road safety - a challenging task:

i) Public apathy - reckless flouting of traffic rules, not wearing helmets e.g - Pune crowd agitating against helment usage; speeding up, drunk driving are still rampant.

ii) Road infrastructure is still in shabbles. Every year the road develops large potholes as evident in roads of Bangalore, Mumbai etc. Because of usage of sub-standard material and corrupt contractors.

iii) Lack of strict implementation of traffic rules has further heightened flouting of norms.

iv) Lack of manpower and resources at the end of traffic department to ensure implementation of all rules.

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Measures to reduce road accidents in India:

i) Public – need to made more aware through programs, campaigns etc

ii) Traffic department – to be strengthened, resources augmented and manpower supplied

iii) Laws – to be made stricter, penalties enhanced, and mandatory application of fines in case of violations

iv) Road infrastructure – transparent bidding process, awarding of contracts to legitimate builders, regular inspection of work, ensuring guarantee for road built for certain period.

v) Role of civil society, NGOs – to sensitize public, parents and be a observer to report unscruplous contractors.

Motor Vehicle Road Safety ~~Act~~ Bill draft has been prepared and circulated. All stakeholders must come together to address the shortcomings and implement it at the earliest.

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10. Despite initiatives taken in recent times to support the logistics sector, it continues to face multiple challenges. Discuss. What further steps can be taken to address these challenges? **(150 words) 10**

लॉजिस्टिक्स क्षेत्र के समर्थन हेतु की गई नवीनतम पहलों के बावजूद, इसे लगातार कई चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों के समाधान हेतु और क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

Logistics sector in India is a nearly USD 130 million enterprise and poised to grow at a much faster rate. But inspite of its importance, it faces several challenges:

i) lack of financial capital for the sector
ii) land acquisition issues, environmental clearances delay e.g - Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor.
iii) lack of research and development to install start of art technology, dependency on imported technology.
iv) judicial delays because of litigation - leading to cost and time overrun.
v) lack of coordination among States for national logistics plan implementation.
vi) lack of infrastructure - warehousing, storage facilities
vii) lack of skilled personnel to work in logistics sector.

Recent- government initiatives:
↳ imparting infrastructure status to logistics sector to access long term funds.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ improving public expenditure in logistics sector.
↳ setting up new Logistics Department in MoCommerce

Steps to address these challenges:

i) exploring new sectors for financing logistics sector.

ii) promoting public-private partnership in logistics sector.

iii) skilling persons under Skill India Mission.

iv) Building state of art warehousing and storage infrastructure

v) Removing red tapism, corruption and faster clearances.

vi) Setting up of dedicated benches for clearances of infrastructural cases.

India has come down to 44th position in Logistics Index of World Bank (2018) from its previous rank of 35th. Logistics cost reduction of 10% can boost economic growth by 5-6%. Hence addressing logistics issues is of paramount importance.

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11. The contribution of coal based power generation is not expected to substantially go down in the next few decades, despite growing importance of renewables. Comment on the statement in light of increasing demand for power in India.

(250 words) 15

नवीकरणीय संसाधनों के बढ़ते महत्व के बावजूद, कोयला आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के योगदान में अगले कुछ दशकों में मूलतः कमी आने की उम्मीद नहीं है। भारत में विद्युत की बढ़ती मांग के आलोक में इस कथन पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The contribution of coal based power generation still hovers at nearly 57% inspite of India's renewed push to enhance contribution ~~of~~ renewable sources of energy, which is at mere 21%.

Reason for consistent coal based power generation:

↳ India has huge reserves of thermal coal for use in its power plant.

↳ cheapest source of power for the time being in India.

↳ thermal power plants in India have been in existence for long, have achieved sufficiency and are self-equipped.

↳ Coal mining is an important primary activity in India. Along with coal power plants, it engages huge population in employment.

↳ it provides cheap electricity to various other industries - hence is an important

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

foundational industries.

Issues with renewable energy:

↳ technology is still nascent and unexplored
↳ price of electricity unstable and at times high
↳ dependence ~~of~~ on imports for technology
↳ yet to have large scale adoption by population.
↳ intermittent power supply – lack of development of sustainable storage solutions – makes ~~its~~ grids unstable.

Increasing demand of power – As per NITI Aayog's National Energy Policy, 2017 the energy demands of the country is poised to more than double.

Wind energy has achieved its sufficiency but solar power is yet to be fully exploited and used.

In this case the goal of achieving 100 GW of renewable power seems bit distant.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

And to augment this coal based power plant are to ~~be~~ stay for long.

Hence India can leverage its position in International Solar Alliance and speedily augment its solar capacity.

Wind energy is mostly confined to Tamil Nadu and Gujarat. Hence is location specific.

The need is to develop Smart Grids to optimize electricity usage and generation. Gradual phasing out of coal based power plant must be thought of because of the impending loom of climate change, which is a stark reality.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Despite comprehensive government support to agriculture, why is it that farming in India remains unremunerative? Do you agree that direct income support under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) is a much needed measure to make agriculture a viable source of livelihood? **(250 words) 15**

कृषि के निमित्त व्यापक सरकारी सहायता के बावजूद, ऐसा क्यों है कि भारत में खेती अलाभकारी बनी हुई है? क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (PM-KISAN) के अंतर्गत प्रत्यक्ष आय सहायता कृषि को आजीविका का एक व्यवहार्य स्रोत बनाने हेतु एक अति आवश्यक उपाय है?

Agricultural sector in India has remained a primary employer with nearly half of populace engaged in it, still it remains in disarray.

Reasons:

i) Agriculture in India is a highly uncertain, intensive decision making process for the farmer. Taking into account the vagaries of monsoon, climate change, soil degradation, water unavailability — a farmer has to decide when to sow, what to sow and how much to sow.

ii) fragmented land holdings - 80% farmers marginal and small - lack economy of scale.

iii) Continous rise of input costs of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides etc.

iv) 53% of ~~ow~~ arable land is rainfed - farmer left to the vagaries of nature.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

v) Informal credit culture with spurious high interest still prevalent.

vi) lack of penetration of crop insurance to grass root level.

vii) fragmented agricultural markets – lack of realization of fair price by farmers.

viii) lack of awareness and capital to implement modern technology.

PM-KISAN scheme envisages giving a sum of ~~Rs 25000 per farmer if directly~~ Rs 6000 per hectare will be given to farmers with landholding of less than 2 hectares.

↳ direct transfer would help farmers to buy necessary inputs for their agricultural purpose.

But, the landless labourers and sharecroppers are excluded from its purview.

Benefits of PM-KISAN –

↳ provide ready cash to farmers to purchase inputs as per their need.

↳ plug leakages and reduce subsidy bill

↳ efficient targeting.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Drawbacks:

↳ excludes landless labourers, sharecroppers.

↳ the cost of Rs 6000 converts to mere Rs 16/day - which is quite less for the farmer viewing the rising input costs.

↳ it doesnot address the information assymetry, fragmented market, MSP structure.

PM-KISAN is a welcome step, but the real issue lies in structural overhaul of agricultural set up:

↳ ~~making~~ helping farmers take informed decision

↳ enhancing agricultural extension services

↳ unified markets, changing APMC Act at the earliest

↳ universal crop insurance coverage.

↳ implementation of PM-Krishi Sinchai Yojana at the earnest.

Hence only direct cash will not be of great help if other structural reforms are not carried out simultaneously

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Elaborate the strategic and operational elements of the Agriculture Export Policy, 2018 and discuss the role it can play to achieve the target of doubling farmers' income by 2022. **(250 words) 15**

कृषि निर्यात नीति, 2018 के रणनीतिक एवं परिचालन-संबंधी तत्वों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए और 2022 तक किसानों की आय को दोगुना करने के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में इसके द्वारा निभायी जा सकने वाली भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

Agricultural Export Policy 2018 has the vision to - Harness the agricultural export potential of India through suitable policy support, making India a global agricultural export leader and enhancing farmers income.

The various features of the policy:

i) Raise the agricultural export from $30 billion to $60 billion by 2022 and to $100 billion gradually in coming years.

ii) diversify the export product basket, export destination.

iii) promote export of organic, pure, traditional and non-traditional goods.

iv) doubling the income of the farmers.

v) enhancing the quality of the exports products.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Strategic elements of export policy:

i) Policy support – to provide proper, holistic and sound policy support to enhance export.

ii) Enhancing the role of involvement of States to improve the exports and decentralize the exports.

iii) Holistic approach to be adopted to bring about convergence of all policies, plans and schemes.

Operational elements:

↳ Promoting the 'Brand India' to enhance exports.

↳ Focussing more on value added products.

↳ focussing on establishment of food processing industries.

↳ focussing on improving quality and to ensure standard quality at all levels.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Role of agricultural exports in doubling farmers income by 2022:

i) provide farmers with greater market access thereby better realization of prices.

ii) information assymetry can be reduced resulting in better decision making in production process.

iii) exposing farmers at global level help in adopting best practices, thereby improving productivity.

iv) Stable export policy can encourage farmers to adopt prudent agricultural sowing decisions matching the ~~d~~ market demand - supply.

v) help them come out of cob-web phenomena, hence prevent loss of prices.

vi) encourage farmers to produce higher quality products, leading to greater price realization, hence increasing income of farmers.

Agricultural export policy 2018 if implemented at the earnest can bring a sea change in farmer's income.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Highlight the reasons behind inconclusive land ownership titles in India. Discuss its repercussions and suggest measures for moving towards conclusive land titling system in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में अनिर्णायक भूस्वामित्व स्वत्वाधिकारों के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इसके अप्रत्यक्ष प्रभावों की विवेचना कीजिए और भारत में निर्णायक भूमि स्वत्वाधिकारों की प्रणाली की दिशा में आगे बढ़ने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

The Land Reforms undertaken in India immediately after independence was with the motive to improve productivity of land by bringing economic prosperity to farmers and ensure equitable distribution of development.

Land Reforms
↳ Abolition of zamindars and intermediaries
↳ Land ceiling
↳ Tenancy Reforms
↳ Cooperative Agriculture

But even after 70 years of Independence it remains an unfinished agenda.

Reasons behind inconclusive land ownership titles in India:

i) lack of proper foolproof land records for transfer of ownership.

ii) large landowners adopted unscrupulous methods to defeat transfer of land ownership proposals. such as benami transfers.

iii) large scale prevalence of informal tenancy who had no documentary evidence to support their claims.

iv) Political class themselves were large landowners hence they fudged land records to prevent

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implementation of same.

v) lack of will on the part of states to implement it.

vi) huge litigation on many disputed lands, incapacity of judiciary to deal with so many cases; poor unable to meet judiciary expenses.

Repercussions:

i) Still prevalence of large scale informal tenancy and share cropping - they in turn are devoid of accessing formal credit or farm loan waiver - hence worst affected - more poverty - more rural distress

ii) growing rural-urban divide, large scale rural poverty.

iii) landless labourers, sharecroppers are the poorest-lost.

iv) hampers overall economic growth of economy.

Measures for conclusive land titling system:

i) Complete digitization of land records of India to be completed as soon as possible

ii) Adoption of block chain technology to make updation of land records in real time, making it transparent and efficient.

iii) ~~Lack~~ Presence of will power on the part of states and politicians to implement

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reforms at the earnest.

iv) Enhancing judicial capacity to resolve disputed land holdings at the earliest.

The land reforms could be a success in West Bengal and partly in Kerala because of people's struggle and political will. Land titling can be completed if efforts are synchronized and reforms implemented at the earnest.

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15. Despite measures taken by the government for promoting investment in the infrastructure sector in the last few years, there are multiple challenges that still exist. Discuss. What further steps can be taken in this regard? **(250 words) 15**

विगत कुछ वर्षों में अवसंरचना क्षेत्रक में निवेश को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों के बावजूद, कई चुनौतियाँ अभी भी विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। इस संबंध में आगे और क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

India, being a developing nation, has huge infrastructural needs to the tune of USD 450 trillion by 2040 as per Economic Survey.

Government has adopted various measures to promote investment in infrastructure sector:

↳ promotion of public-private-partnership model. Announcing establishment of 3P India to boost PPP sector

↳ formation of Infrastructural financing Corporation Limited to finance infrastructural needs.

→ formation of National ~~Invest~~ Infrastructure Investment Fund to channelize fund.

↳ Invest India portal to promote FDI in India.

↳ public investment through Bharatmala Pariyojana, Sagarmala Pariyojana to boost infrastructure sector

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges in infrastructure investment:

↳ Capital requirement is still not being able to be met because of:

i) rising Non Performing Assets of banks leading to reduced lendings.

ii) ~~too~~ stressed balance sheets of companies reducing private investment.

↳ Delay in governmental clearances leading to project cost and time overrun.

↳ bureaucratic red-tapism, corruption.

↳ inadequate exploration of bond markets.

↳ limitations on investment by pension funds as huge amount parked in Government securities.

Steps that needs to be taken are:

i) Adoption of full proof Model Concession Agreement to prevent any future litigation.

ii) Faster adoption of Hybrid Annuity model in PPP sector

iii) Faster clearance of investment proposal.

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iv) Enhancing judicial capacity to deal with cases at the earliest.

v) Usage of technology to make processes online, transparent and faster.

The focus of Government is on faster movement of infrastructure is evident from its continous push to the sector:

↳ by enacting Insolvency and Bankruptcy code

↳ infusion of 2.11 lakh crore rupees in banks.

↳ e-biz project.

Hence it will ultimately lead to ~~faster~~ increased investment in infrastructure sector.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Identify the problems faced by Indian agriculture as a consequence of changing land holding pattern as witnessed in the findings of Agriculture census, 2015-16. In light of these problems, suggest suitable ways to resolve such structural issues in agriculture. **(250 words) 15**

जैसा कि कृषि संगणना, 2015-16 के जाँच परिणामों में देखा गया है, परिवर्तनशील भू-धारण प्रतिरूप के परिणामस्वरूप भारतीय कृषि के समक्ष आने वाली समस्याओं की पहचान कीजिए। इन समस्याओं के प्रकाश में, कृषि में ऐसे संरचनात्मक मुद्दों का समाधान करने के लिए उपयुक्त उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Indian Agriculture contributes only 18% to India's GDP, but employs 45.7% of its population as per Agriculture census 2015-16.

Changing land holding pattern has resulted in:

↳ further fragmentation of land parcels, average land holding size - 1.12 hectare

↳ reducing economy of scale, reduction in productivity

↳ large wastage of land on forming boundaries between lands.

↳ inability of usage of large scale technology or machinery because of lack of capital.

↳ intensive non-remunerative agriculture.

↳ rise in disguised unemployment and underemployment

↳ rural distress, farmer suicides.

↳ Nearly 80% of farmers small and marginal,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

practising intensive agriculture, with no surplus to sell.

Ways to resolve such structural issues:

↳ promote formation of farmer producer organizations to gain economy of scale.

↳ resurgence of co-operatives by reducing bureaucratic control and political interference

↳ establishment of agro based clusters within villages to boost income of small and marginal farmers.

↳ promoting usage of water and soil conservation measures to reduce input cost.

↳ promote adoption of zero-budget farming, organic farming, zero-till farming.

↳ proper implementation of National Livestock mission to augment their incomes.

↳ faster completion of digitization of land records and land title ownership

↳ reduce rainfed areas at the earliest to prevent rural distress.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Pradhan Mantri Krushi Sinchai Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, Soil Health Card, & Pradhan Mantri-AASHA yojana, KUSUM yojana are steps in right direction to address agricultural distress. It needs to be implemented at the earliest.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Write a brief note on 'Dry Ports' and their significance in mitigating logistic challenges in India. Also, discuss the challenges in their development and measures needed to address them. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में लॉजिस्टिक्स की चुनौतियों को कम करने में 'शुष्क पत्तनों' एवं उनके महत्व पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। साथ ही, उनके विकास में आने वाली चुनौतियों और उनके समाधान हेतु आवश्यक उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Dry Ports refer to inland port facilities which have all necessary warehousing, storage, logistics facilities for handling of goods and cargo. They serve as a feeding port to the coastal ports and offload the excessive logistics requirement from the main coastal port.

Significance:

↳ can be built on a smaller space in the hinterland but connected to main coastal port.

↳ relieve the main port of excessive load

↳ can act as a state of art warehousing and storage facility, boosting investment and growth.

Challenges in their development:

i) land acquisition for the ports is a big bottleneck.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

ii) environmental and other governmental clearances are time consuming.

iii) lack of high end technology to plan and install dry port.

iv) lack of interest of private players to build ~~install~~ dry ports

v)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Development of food processing industry will help in achieving the twin goals of inclusive growth and food security. Discuss. Also, account for the competitive advantages enjoyed by India in the food processing sector. **(250 words) 15**

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के विकास से समावेशी विकास और खाद्य सुरक्षा के दोहरे लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में सहायता मिलेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक में भारत को प्राप्त प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक लाभ का भी विवरण दीजिए।

Food Processing Industry in India has been tagged as the sunrise industry of India. With a growth rate of nearly 11%, food processing Industry of India is the 5th largest in the world.

Achieving food security:

Nearly 30-40% of fruits and vegetables and 10-15% of other food items are wasted because of lack of food processing measures.

Inspite of having record grain production year after ~~year~~ year, nearly 35% of children are underweight in India.

Food processing can help in:

↳ improving the shelf life of the primary products.

↳ enhance the nutritional value of the products.

↳ ~~enhance~~ more food would be available to be distributed at Midday meal and Aanganwadis.

↳ increasing income of farmers will promote

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investment in improving nutrient requirement.
↳ reduction in wastage of food.

Inclusive growth:

i) greatly enhance the income of small and marginal farmers, reducing poverty.

ii) less wastage of primary product - more available for sale, ~~more~~ better realization of prices.

iii) open large scale employment opportunities.

iv) primary driver in pushing youth from agriculture to manufacturing.

v) Women are biggest beneficiaries through their Self Help Groups can take part in food processing.

vi) reduction in rural-urban divide

vii) growing rural prosperity, reduces rural to urban migration, relieving stress on urban infrastructure.

Competitive advantages enjoyed by India:

↳ largest arable land in the world

↳ presence of 46 types of soil out of 60, 20 agro-climatic zones, hence produce large variety of crops, vegetables, fruits etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ largest producers of some vegetables and fruits

↳ rising incomes, middle class, younger generations – hence demand for processed food – huge domestic market

↳ locational advantage – near all major importing nations especially Middle East and South east Asia.

↳ presence of supply of huge cheap labour

↳ competitive pricing.

Pradhan Mantri SAMPADA yojana, Mega Food Parks, Integrated Horticulture Development Program have been initiated to ~~the~~ tap the huge potential of Food Processing Industry. World Food India, 2017 even showcased India to be great investment opportunity in this sector. Hence it has a big role to play.

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19. Despite existence of a large market, the real estate sector is facing many challenges in India. Elaborate. Also, discuss the measures taken by the government to address them. Can Housing for All by 2022 be a game-changer in this regard? **(250 words) 15**

एक बड़े बाजार की उपस्थिति के बावजूद, भारत में रियल एस्टेट क्षेत्रक को कई चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, इनके समाधान हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की भी विवेचना कीजिए। क्या 2022 तक सभी के लिए आवास इस संबंध में निर्णायक सिद्ध हो सकता है?

Real estate sector is one of the largest income generating sector with huge potential. But it has failed to realise its potential because :

i) Land grabbing by corrupt people leading to rise of artificial scarcity in market.

ii) Poor income level of common man has further declined the demand of real estate, as they cannot afford it.

iii) Stressed bank assets has resulted in decline of passing of loans for buying houses.

iv) defaulted companies are unable to invest in building houses, hence scarcity leading to further price rise.

v) Rural to urban migration has stretched urban infrastructure.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Identify the maladies affecting the proper functioning of the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). Comment on the feasibility of alternatives available to TPDS. **(250 words) 15**

लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (TPDS) के समुचित कार्यकरण को प्रभावित करने वाली विकृतियों की पहचान कीजिए। TPDS के लिए उपलब्ध विकल्पों की व्यवहार्यता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The Targeted Public Distribution System was initiated in the year 1997 to further intensify the existing PDS scheme and target below poverty line people along with Above Poverty line people.

But after so many years of existence TPDS is rife with problems such as:

i) Poor donot get benefitted much from it due to inclusion and exclusion errors in the list.

ii) Prevalence of urban bias in the earlier phase in setting up of Fair Price Shops (FPS) led to exclusion of rural poor.

iii) Huge diversion of grains from TPDS. Planning Commission pointed out nearly 54% of grain being diverted for open market-sales (2004-05)

iv) Large scale corruption involving bureaucrats, traders.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

v) Counter-cyclical inventory management policy of Food Corporation of India (FCI) and ill-management of inventory creating inefficiency in the system.

vi) Poor are unaware when TPDS gets stocked and exhausted. Owner of fair price shops at times resort to violence if questioned and keep virtual monopoly

vii) Aadhar seeding of Ration cards has led to cancellation of many cards because of unavailability of Aadhar affecting poorest the worst.

Feasible alternatives to TPDS

- Universal ~~PDS~~ Basic income
  can help in addressing leakages in system and give poor choices
- Food Coupons
  can be exchanged by traders at government treasuries after people buy using these
- Direct Benefit transfer
  address leakages, combat corruption

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Issues:

UBI – huge subsidy hence large fiscal deficit. Prone to be spent on sin goods.

Food coupons – delay in giving food coupons can have deleterious impact on poor.

DBT – lack of financial inclusion, may leave out some, chances of irresponsible spending.

Thus TPDS can be refined by adopting certain technological solutions adopted in states like Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, MPetc

i) Aadhar seeding of ration card
ii) Replace ration card by smart card
iii) GI tagging of truck carrying PDS rations
iv) SMS based information to consumers about TPDS stock renewal.
v) Grievance Redressal Mechanism.

Along with it implementation of Shanta Kumar Committee recommendation on FCI restructuring can be a game changer.

7

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Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. There is need for a more effective implementation of the existing provisions, as well as strengthening the current legal and institutional frameworks for addressing issues related to sexual harassment at workplace. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

कार्यस्थल पर यौन उत्पीड़न से संबंधित मुद्दों को संबोधित करने के लिए वर्तमान प्रावधानों के अधिक प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन के साथ ही, मौजूदा कानूनी और संस्थागत ढांचे को सुदृढ़ बनाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Growing instances of sexual harassment at workplace led to the government enacting the Sexual Harassment at Workplace (Prevention) Act. It was basically based on the Vishakha judgement pronounced by Supreme Court.

Provisions:
- ↳ formation of Internal Complaints Committee in each organization
- ↳ stated the composition of committee
- ↳ provided safeguards for ensuring victim safety

Positive effects:
- ↳ boost to women empowerment
- ↳ women could now air their grievances
- ↳ increase in acceptance that sexual harassment does exist

Failure of the framework:
- ↳ very few organisations have formed ICC and those who have it are dysfunctional.
- ↳ usually the victim is pressurized and traumatized to take back complaints
- ↳ complaining has sever repurcussions on the

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career of the women in future.
↳ the members of ICC are not co-operative and further victimize the women.

Effective implementation and strengthening of current legal framework:

↳ making it mandatory to form ICC
↳ doing surprise checks to ensure its presence
↳ maintaining of records and procedure for appointment of ICC members.
↳ punishment to be made more stringent.
↳ co-operating with victim and keeping her identity secluded as far as possible.
↳ ensuring victim is not penalized for her complaints

The She-box is a great initiative by Ministry of Women and Child development to address the sexual harassment issues. More tooth is needed to be given to the act to make it really work.

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2. Despite existing mechanisms and laws, crimes against children have been rising in India. Discuss the reasons behind this trend. What more can be done in this context to address the prevalent situation? **(150 words) 10**

विद्यमान व्यवस्था और कानूनों के बावजूद, भारत में बच्चों के विरुद्ध अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं। इस प्रवृत्ति के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में वर्तमान स्थिति से निपटने के लिए और क्या किया जा सकता है?

Crimes against children are on the rise despite presence of numerous safeguards in place.

Reasons for rise in crimes against child

- Vulnerability of poor child
- Can be easily lured into trap
- Usually trustworthy relatives commit crime
- Gullible because of their innocence
- Migrant-worker children are worst-affected
- Poor families have no proper place to keep child safe while working
- Lack of presence of proper infrastructural support in form of anganwadis

Steps taken by Government to address this:

i) Prevention of Child Against Sexual Activities Act.
ii) National Creché Scheme under umbrella ICDS program
iii) Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)
iv) Right to Education Act
v) National Child Labour Policy

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vi) Recent enactment of Trafficking Bill, 2017

Measures that can be adopted:

i) Ensuring efficient implementation of Right to Education Act and National Child Labour Scheme, so that no child stays out in vulnerable situation.

ii) Ensuring availability of Anganwadis at nearest places for safe keeping of child.

iii) Raising awareness of parents along with child to stay alert.

iv) Sensitizing public to be aware of signs of child distress.

A child is an asset for a nation's future. Hence development of a child is of paramount importance to develop a healthy and prosperous feature.

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3. Democratic processes and practices in India have refashioned caste in multiple ways. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रियाओं और प्रथाओं ने बहुविध तरीकों से जाति का एक नए सिरे से निर्माण किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Caste is a hierarchical, segmental division of people of society based on the twin notion of purity and pollution. It imposes restrictions of marriage, inter-dining and occupations as well.

As Dipankar Gupta put it caste as a structure has been slowly dissolving but caste as a phenomena is still going strong. The primary reason of it is the democratic processes and practices.

Modernization & urbanization

Globalization

Dissolving caste structures because of

↓

(education and technological revolution)

privatization of caste practices removing from public life

inter caste marriages

intermixing of people of various caste working under same roof

Refashioning caste seen in the form of:

↳ rise of caste based associations

↳ caste specific matrimony sites

↳ Iyenger cafe, pure vegetarian food → reinforcing chastity of caste

↳ rise of the phenomena of "Casteism"

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Democratic processes and practices have reinforced it by:

↳ democracy allows everyone to form political parties and contest elections. Politicians evoke caste factor to gather followers

↳ Rise of identity politics. Because of presence of ideological vaccum. Political parties have no strict ideology, hence appeal to castes.

↳ Rise of casteism – People from lower castes found expression due to positive discrimination, hence could be a part of political process

↳ Reservation of seats in Panchayats, legislative assemblies, Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha – further gave ammunition to political parties to gather votes appealing to caste consciousness.

↳ Freedom of speech and expression – led to rise of fight of oppression against injustice by lower caste people e.g – Rohit Vemullah suicide.

Though democratic processes have refashioned caste but not necessarily in a negative way. It can be harnessed to bring the discriminated and marginalized populace into the developmental fold.

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4. Globalization has been a significant force in shaping the contemporary education system in India in both positive and negative ways. Examine. **(150 words) 10**

वैश्वीकरण, सकारात्मक और नकारात्मक दोनों प्रकार से भारत की समकालीन शिक्षा प्रणाली को आकार देने में एक महत्वपूर्ण शक्ति रहा है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Globalization is a phenomena of interdependence, interconnectedness and integration of all the economies and societies of the world. It has brought about an change in all parts of society - economical, social, political

The education system in India has been ~~qui~~ shaped by this globalization wave as well.

Benefits of globalization:

i) Opening up of access to vast amount of material, resources, faculty - widening up one's horizon.

ii) foreign student exchange programs.

iii) Introduction of new innovative branches of studies with global appeal.

iv) opening up of foreign institute branches in India, providing online courses - enhancing opportunities for the youth.

v) students can now study abroad and gain much better prospects.

Downfalls of globalization in education:

i) Sudden exposure to global curriculum and inadequate alignment of national curriculum to the same has brought about systemic inefficiencies and inconsistency.

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ii) Education has become increasingly commercialized.

iii) Rise in cost of gaining education - leaving behind the poorest in access to the same.

iv) only affluent few can afford the world class global education facilities.

v) has further accelerated brain drain because of attractive global opportunities.

Way forward:

- Globalization can be used to India's advantage to plug the gaps in higher education especially.
- India needs to remove restrictions of on opening of foreign university branches in India.
- It must promote greater student and faculty exchange.
- The norm of not recruiting foreign faculty in government posts has to be modified to gain higher rankings in education survey.

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5. The lack of clarity over what constitutes an urban area encourages haphazard development pattern in India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

शहरी क्षेत्र का गठन करने वाले तत्वों के संबंध में स्पष्टता की कमी भारत में अनियोजित विकास प्रतिरूप को प्रोत्साहित करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

An urban area has various definations as per the need of the surveyor. For example census towns classify urban space as:

↳ population of more than 5000
↳ population density more than 400
↳ 75% of male population engaged in non-agricultural purposes.

While every state has its own defination of an urban settlement. And at the national level it is dissimilar as well.

This difference leads to:

↳ lack of formulation of an unified approach to tackle the menace of unplanned urbanization
↳ difficulty in demarcating the boundaries of the work
↳ issue in allocation of fund as per the need because of dissimilar defination.
↳ lack of proper national level data of actual presence of urban and rural areas — hampering the planning process at all level.

↳ lack of coordination at state and central level.

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This is manifested in the form of:

↳ urban sprawl in Delhi and Mumbai metropolitan area and the haphazard planning associated with it.

↳ presence of numerous agencies managing one space / area leading to confusion and chaos.

↳ improper command channel in the urbanization process.

Way forward:

i) Adoption of a National Urban Planning Policy with a national defination of urban areas to ensure coherence.

ii) Flexibility to states to accomodate the areas as per local conditions.

iii) Generation of national level aggregate data.

SMART city, AMRUT yojana, HRIDAY scheme are some of the promising schemes. The need is to produce not just smart urban area but 'just, livable, inclusive' spaces.

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6. The changing employment landscape across the globe makes it imperative that vocational education be integrated with the school curriculum in India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

सम्पूर्ण विश्व में परिवर्तित होता रोजगार परिदृश्य भारत में स्कूली पाठ्यक्रम के साथ व्यावसायिक शिक्षा के समेकन को अनिवार्य बनाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Globalization has resulted in interconnectedness of the whole world leading to unrestricted flow of goods, services, technology and above all people.

Hence for the now 'very mobile' people throughout the world, the need is to adapt as per the changing global scenario.

Changing employment landscape

- arrival of 4th IR 4.0
- growing ageing population in developed countries
- demand for young skilled labours in developed countries
- arrival of Big data, artificial intelligence.
- rise of manufacturing sector specific to technology

Importance of vocational education:

i) It skills the people at a very young age.

ii) Depending on the 'not so strong' educational system in India, and high poverty level - drop-outs after primary school is high. Vocational education can help in atleast finding a job to survive.

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iii) Vocational education can produce young skilled labours which can be absorbed by the growing global demand in developed nations.

iv) lead to rise in entrepreneurial activities.

v) lead to economic growth of the nation.

vi) in slowing down of global economy, India can still be resilient of the shocks if its labour is skilled ~~and~~

Fallouts :

If the global economy goes into recession, it may result in low demand, thereby affecting manufacturing in countries like China, Korea as we witness today and affect all.

Japan has recently signed an MoU with India to impart technical training to 3000 Indian youths. Hence vocational education can provide a base for further build up of later stage of training.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Communalism in India is fuelled by socio-economic disparities and politicization of identities. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में सांप्रदायिकता को सामाजिक-आर्थिक असमानताओं और पहचान के राजनीतिकरण से बढ़ावा मिलता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Communalism is an ideology wherein people belonging to same religious belief think that they have similar secular beliefs and that this secular beliefs are mutually incompatible and antagonistic to those belonging to people with different religious faith.

Communalism is a gift of the colonial British but nevertheless the effect is felt even today in form of : Hashimapura incident
Babri Masjid demolition, 1991
Godhra Kand, 2002

Socio-economic disparities :
↳ prevalence of high level of poverty, as shown by Sachar committee report
↳ Structural disabilities — low level of literacy among Muslims especially
less representation in government jobs
. miniscule representation in policy making bodies.
↳ discriminatory attitude potrayed at all societal level - in schools, hospitals.

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government offices.

Politicization of identities:

↳ invoking of hyper nationalism and Hinduvta politics

↳ imposing majoritarian views on all

↳ restricting choice of food, freedom of speech e.g - cow vigilantism

↳ inflammatory speeches to appeal to caste-men or religious leaders appealing to people.

All of the above have led to rise of religiosity which in turn has converted into communalism.

When a section of populace is deprived from enjoying the fruits of development, there is bound to resurgence of social cracks.

But still India has preserved its diversity without any major upheaval. The need of the hour is 'inclusive development' and exercise of restrain on political and religious leaders.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. What are the factors due to which Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) remain one of the most backward groups in India? Highlight the steps taken by the government for their upliftment. **(150 words) 10**

वे कौन से कारक हैं जिनके परिणामस्वरूप विशेष रूप से कमज़ोर जनजातीय समूह (PVTGs) भारत के सर्वाधिक पिछड़े समूहों में से एक बने हुए हैं? उनके उत्थान हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) are specific tribals groups who are at an enhanced risk of being exposed to social, economic, political or physcological fatality. Hence they need extra protection and care.

Features of PVTG
- population is very less
- located in highly remote areas
- highly susceptible to diseases and infections
- still strictly follow traditional tribal customs
- absolutely untouched by modernization wave
- very shy when in contact with outer world

Factors of backwardness of PVTG
- lack of knowledge of outside world, untouched by it
- highly remote location
- shy away from accepting modernization
- absence of education, local dialect usually with no written script
- PVTG usually unreceptive of outside influence
- skeptical of outsiders
- failure of state to get the schemes reach the remotest area

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Steps taken by government to address the problems of PVTG :

- Special Scheme has been formulated focussing on PVTG for their holistic development and growth.
- focussing on reducing distress migration.
- gradual changes to be brought in without suddenly imposing all schemes.
- Van Dhan Yojana and Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana for harnessing the potential of minor forest products
- Scholarships in pre-post matriculation to children, Ekalvya Residential schools, Ashram schools, Hostels
- Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan
- Grants under Article 275
- Conserving traditional agricultural practices.

Inclusive agenda comprises development of every person as enumerated in Sustainable Development Goals. Hence PVTG have to accomodated in the development process all the while respecting their culture and tradition

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Examine the reasons behind prevalence of child labour in India. What steps have been taken by the Indian government for addressing the menace of child labour? **(150 words) 10**

भारत में बाल श्रम की मौजूदगी के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। बाल श्रम की समस्या से निपटने के लिए भारत सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

As per Census 2011, nearly 10 million children in India are still outside schools, mostly engaged in child labour. The same figure has been much higher as per ILO estimates. Inspite of several plans and policies, the high prevalence of child labour is because of:

1) Socio-economic factors:

a) Poverty is the primary reason why child are pushed into labour sector early to help the financials at home

b) Gender bias leads to girl child being kept out of education to help in household chores as she is considered a burden anyways.

c) Low wages are paid to child, hence profitable to many industries which are exploitative as well.

d) Adapt to working in specific industries which needs small working hands.

e.g - fireworks in Shivakasi
carpet weaving
bangle making in Faridabad.

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Institutional factors:

↳ laxity in implementation of Right to Education Act, }

↳ lack of inspection and collusion of inspectors with industrialists.

↳ lack of employment opportunities for poor.

↳ low wages of parents

↳ blind eye by bureaucratic system as they fail to find a solution

Steps taken by Indian Government:

↳ Enactment of Right to Education Act, 2002

↳ National Child Labour Policy Scheme

↳ PENCIL portal to enforce the above.

↳ Signing of 2 nos of ILO conventions for ensuring minimum age of child to work and abolish child labour.

↳ POCSO Act to prevent child sexual harrassment and trafficking

Inspite of the provisions, the child labour is rampant, because as ILO pointed out India lacks a national legislation to tackle it. The need is to enforce the laws and mandate strict inspection eradicating child labour. But along with the fiscal capacity of poor have to be enhanced as well.

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10. Regionalism need not be regarded as unhealthy unless it takes a militant, aggressive turn and encourages the growth of secessionist tendencies. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

क्षेत्रवाद को तब तक हानिकारक नहीं माना जाना चाहिए जब तक कि यह उग्रवादी एवं आक्रामक रुख न अपनाए तथा अलगाववादी प्रवृत्तियों को बढ़ावा न दे। चर्चा कीजिए।

Regionalism is a manifestation of loyalty of an individual or a collective towards one's own region. It may be extreme when one places the regional development on the top of state or national development agenda.

India is a land of diversity - cultural, linguistic, religion, ethnicity. But even after so many years it an exemplary example of - 'Unity in Diversity'.

~~Rise of regionalism~~

Regionalism arises ~~when~~ because of the following factors:

↳ socio-economic disparities e.g - Telangana creation.

↳ linguistic chauvinism - as in ~~Bod~~ Gorkhaland

↳ establishing self-identity
e.g - state flag in Karnataka.

Regionalism is beneficial because:

i) It strengthens the unity of nation as everyone is allowed to express their self identity and is not forced to accept an all-encompassing national identity.

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ii) Even results in better economic indicators as seen in some Southern States.

Hypernationalism, majoritarian chauvinism stokes resentment among minority. And if it is not addressed, it can lead to secessionist tendencies.

But in a democracy, every individual or collective has the basic right to expression of individuality.

Until and unless regionalism doesnot invoke anti-national sentiments resulting in violence, secessionist tendencies, it must be allowed to flourish. That is how peace and stability can prevail.

Imposition of Bengali language on Gorkhas leading to Darjeeling shutdown, or agitation against use of Hindi in Karnataka are examples of imposition of majoritarian view. The outburst needs to be allowed, and then addressed, but not brutally suppressed. Else it may result in future chaos.

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11. Universal Health Coverage is a worthwhile goal, however achieving this in a country like India is a challenging task. Analyse. In this context, discuss the significance of the Ayushman Bharat Scheme. **(250 words) 15**

सार्वभौमिक स्वास्थ्य कवरेज एक सार्थक लक्ष्य है, यद्यपि भारत जैसे देश में इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करना एक चुनौतीपूर्ण कार्य है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, आयुष्मान भारत योजना के महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

Universal Health coverage (UHC) refers to providing accessible, affordable health care services to all citizens. With nearly 63 million people slipping into poverty each year because of health expenditure makes it an even important welfare agenda in India.

Need for UHC
- → accessiblity of health facilities to all
- → preventing poverty
- → realising enhanced human capital
- → leading to economic growth

Challenging task in India:

i) huge fiscal burden on the exchequer - because of the need of huge amount for the same.

ii) absence of appropriate health infrastructure in terms of doctors, nurses, hospitals, health centres to cater to such huge demand.

iii) Regional disparity with mostly infrastructure located in urban areas - rural people at disadvantage

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iv) Rampant corruption at public health level, inefficient Medical Council of India, privatization of medical seats.

v) Privatization of healthcare facilities ~~no~~ has further escalated the cost of treatment which the scheme may not be able to address.

Ayushman Bharat Scheme: has been announced in budget 2017-18.

Features:

↳ insurance coverage of 5 lakh ~~000~~ rupees to each family irrespective of number of family members.

↳ to benefit 10 crore people.

↳ cashless scheme

↳ provision of opening of 1.5 crore Health and wellness centres.

Benefits:

↳ help the poor the most

↳ covers all pre and post hospitalization charges

↳ availability of free drugs

↳ focus on preventive healthcare

↳ cashless hence prevents any hassle to poor

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Issues:

- the source of funding the scheme is unclear
- bringing in private insurance parties has been objected.
- identification of beneficiary is unclear.
- leaving out out-patient care from the scheme condemned as it is one of the biggest cause of out of pocket expenditure
- absence of standard procedure and prices may be illegitmately used by private hospitals to inflate charges.
- lack of adequate health infrastructure to carry out the scheme.

Way Forward:

India can take cue from Thailand which has made Health as a fundamental right and ~~so has~~ has enhanced its spending manyfold. National Health Service in UK is a good example to be emulated.

Though the scheme is attractive, it depends whether it can address the systemic flaws.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Given the scale of internal migration in India, highlight the challenges faced by migrants. In this context, discuss the need for a National Policy on Migration. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में आंतरिक प्रवासन के स्तर को देखते हुए, प्रवासियों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संदर्भ में, प्रवासन पर राष्ट्रीय नीति की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

As per census 2011, India has nearly 139 million internal migrants. The primary reason for the same are attributed as:

i) agricultural distress (push factor)
ii) economic opportunities (pull factor)

Challenges faced by migrants:

i) Economic: low wages, work in informal economy, poor work conditions, overtime, lack of social security, temporary jobs,

ii) Social: lack of access to proper housing and sanitation, forced to live in inhuman settlements like slum,

- lack of access to water and electricity, education, health facilities.
- lack access to PDS ration, work security card.

iii) Physcological: feeling of loneliness and uprootedness. Inability to get along the new culture. Discrimination by local populace e.g 'son of soil' theory.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- live in constant fear and threat of eviction
  e.g - mass exodus of north-eastern people from Bangalore
- desperation, frustration sets in

iv) Political – not considered as vote bank, usually ignored by local politicians. Causes not taken up by any party

Benefits of migration:

↳ address the cheap labour need of the urban place
↳ do menial jobs at lowest wages.
↳ domestic helps have been the greatest boon for working women
↳ remuneration sent helps in lifting up rural poverty

Need of National Policy on Migration:

Inspite of the presence of Inter State Migration Act ~~which~~ it has been wide spreadly neglected and rendered ineffective.

A national policy would help in:

i) addressing the various challenges faced by migrants.

ii) Migrants remuneration are an important proven source for uplifting rural poverty, hence safeguarding migrants is of paramount importance

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

iii) result in realising inclusive development agenda.

iv) exploring the potential of migrant workers to to its maximum.

v) improve economic growth as the productivity of worker improves.

vi) productivity would improve because of better access to basic facilities for healthy and happy survival.

Recent news report showed that people are migrating even from the most fertile Bengal delta region because of primarily economic reasons. Hence migration is a reality. It cannot be condoned off anymore but needs to be addressed at the national level.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Examine the contemporary trends and reasons for change in the traditional family structure in India. Discuss the reforms needed in the existing social security protection measures in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में परिवार की पारंपरिक संरचना में परिवर्तन की समकालीन प्रवृत्तियों और इसके कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। इस संबंध में वर्तमान सामाजिक सुरक्षा उपायों में आवश्यक सुधारों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Family is the basic unit of society. It is the agent for primary socialization of the child, maintenance of social harmony and regulating member behaviour

Contemporary trends in traditional family structure:

i) breaking down of large joint family and increasingly replaced by nuclear family.

ii) rise in new family structure such as live-in families, bean-pole families, gay or lesbian families, single parent families.

iii) rise of double-income families, wherein women leave for jobs, leaving behind elderly and children

iv) rise of long-distance marriages, platonic marriages because of double income families.

v) family has lost its function of imparting education or economic support which has now been taken up by special institutions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Reasons for the changes :

i) Industrialization and urbanisation demanded geographical mobility -- hence breaking down of families.

ii) education and economic support functions were taken up by institutions like schools

iii) freedom of speech, expression, rise of democracy

iv) Modernization brought about rationalization of thoughts, beliefs.

v) Westernization of culture

vi) Availability of education and employment opportunities for women.

~~Reg~~ Issues arising because of the changing patterns :

↳ rise in divorces
↳ rise in juvenile delinquency
↳ negligence of elderly population
↳ disturbed family life
↳ rise in individualism
↳ rise in materialistic life, hedonism.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Reforms needed in existing social security protection measures:

↳ For the aged populace – old age homes, institutional support, structural support to prevent psychological breakdown –

↳ for children – revamping school curriculum to address ethical, moral values. Promoting creativity, engaging them.

↳ for couples – ensuring same place jobs as far as possible.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. What are the various challenges that persons with disabilities face in living a dignified life? Suggest some measures for ensuring their effective participation in society. **(250 words) 15**

विकलांग व्यक्तियों द्वारा गरिमापूर्ण जीवन जीने के मार्ग में व्याप्त विभिन्न चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं? समाज में उनकी प्रभावी भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Disability is an impairment in physical, mental, cognitive aspect of one's life which prevents them to carry out their day to day activities in a normal manner.

As per Census 2011, India has nearly 2.12 crore disabled persons.

Various challenges faced by disables are:

i) Mobility - is one of the biggest problem because of absence of disable friendly infrastructure be it on buses, railway platforms, public buildings.

ii) Dependency on others makes them loose confidence. Even for simple mobility they need help from others.

iii) Discrimination at education front, job front, personal life by all people further demoralises them.

iv) Economic dependency because of the structural constraints placed on them.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

because of lack of skills or lack of proper jobs.

v) Personal life is difficult for them as well as they are usually discriminated in matters of marriage, friendship. They are a part of constant sympathy which demoralizes them.

Steps taken by Government to address the problems faced by differently abled people:

i) Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan
ii) Sugamya Pustakalaya
iii) Unique ID for disables.
iv) Deendayal Disable Rehabilitation Scheme
v) Assistance to buy Disability Aids/ Devices Program.

Measures for their effective participation:

i) Ensuring full implementation of Rights of person with disabilities Act, 2017.
ii) Ensuring the seats reserved for them in educational institutes and government jobs are fulfilled.
iii) Making Accessible India campaign a reality.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

iv) ~~Implym~~ Adhering to Supreme Court-guidelines of making public transport and buildings disable friendly.

v) Elimination of discrimination against disables and ensuring punishment for the same.

vi) Conducting seminars, campaigns to instil confidence among disables and empower them.

India is a signatory of UN Convention on Rights of Disable Persons. Though India has all laws in place, the need is the change in societal attitude in reception of disables. They need to accepted as they are and empowered and not targeted.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. India is currently facing "triple burden" of undernutrition, overnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. Examine the reasons and suggest some measures for combating them. **(250 words) 15**

भारत वर्तमान में अल्पपोषण, अतिपोषण और सूक्ष्म पोषक तत्वों की कमी के "तिहरे बोझ" का सामना कर रहा है। इनके कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए और इनका मुकाबला करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Triple dilemma staring at India is a paradoxical situation which calls for a novel approach to address the problems.

Undernutrition

↳ NFHS-4 suggests 35.4% children underweight

↳ 38% children malnourished

↳ more than 50% women & girls anaemic

Overnutrition

↳ the percentage of obese people has increased manifold.

↳ 61% of disease burden is non-communical diseases – mostly lifestyle diseases

Micronutrient deficiencies:

As per IFPRI Report
nearly 38% of children are stunted
25% of children are wasted.
50% of women are anaemic.

Hence from above it is evident that all the three dilemma are simultaneously existent.

Reasons:

↳ lack of coherence between agricultural produce, nutrient requirement and health needs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ excessive focus on production of wheat and rice due to prevalence of MSP — micro nutrient deficiency.

↳ faulty Targeted Public Distribution system — leading to hunger and malnutrition.

↳ faulty managemennet of Food Corporation of India godowns — hunger and malnutrition

↳ sedentary lifestyle, lack of physical mobility, rise of fast food culture — obese and lifestyle diseases.

↳ rising pollution levels

Measures to combat the problems:

i) Align Agriculture with National Nutrition Mission — to raise health levels.

ii) Promotion of diversification of crop production — eg millets, hardy cereals, vegetables — which can address all health needs.

iii) Alignment of PDS + ICDS + MDM (midday Meal Scheme) — to address all hunger and malnutrition issues

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

iv) fortification of food and oil.

v) Involving private players to popularize healthy foods.

vi) Implementing Shanta Kumar committee report to revamp FCI godown and structure.

vii) Implementing technology in efficient management of TPDS.

ix) Promoting people to take up healthy diet, walk.

x) Health Assurance Schemes can be used by private players to promote healthy lifestyle.

Poshan Abhiyan needs to be streamlined to address not only malnutrition but all around development of all. This can result in developing human capital for economic growth of nation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. State the factors that have influenced India's population growth trends. Also, enlist some measures taken by the government for attaining population stabilization. **(250 words) 15**

उन कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए जिन्होंने भारत की जनसंख्या वृद्धि की प्रवृत्ति को प्रभावित किया है। साथ ही, जनसंख्या स्थिरीकरण का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कुछ कदमों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

India's population has always charted a growing trajectory (except in 1921). During 1951-1981 India witnessed a population boom. But as per Census 2011, the decadal growth rate has slowed to 17%.
But still India is poised to be one of the largest populated country in world.

Factors for population growth

- preference for sons.
- Religious beliefs abortion as a sin child is god's gift
- lack of education among females specifically
- more children, more working hands to help family financially
- lack of availability of large scale contraceptives
- low health indicators promoted more children because of uncertainity of survival
- lack of development of technological advancement for population control

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Measures adopted by India to attain population stabilization:

i) India is one of the first country to adopt policies focussed on control of population as early as 1951 in 1st five year plan.

ii) Various population control measures such as vasectomy, tubectomy were conducted free of cost in government hospitals for population control.

iii) Using Anganwadi workers, to popularize usage of contraceptives.

iv) ~~for~~ Mass-sterilization camps during emergency years.

v) National Population Policy, 2000 formulated with a target to reach replacement level (RLF) fertility by 2040.

All of the above measures have resulted in disproportionate results with varying degree in north and south India. While South has already reached below RLF to 1.8, UP and Bihar are still at 3.2 level.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The major impediment is lack of education, widespread poverty.
Hence the need is to popularize the benefit of small family. Rather than coercion, awareness is the key. And local community members are best equipped to address this. ASHA workers need to be incentirized to serve the purpose.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. The strategy for combating poverty in India must rest on both effective implementation of anti-poverty programmes and employment intensive economic growth. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में निर्धनता से मुकाबला करने की रणनीति निर्धनता-रोधी कार्यक्रमों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन और रोजगार गहन आर्थिक विकास, दोनों पर आधारित होनी चाहिए। चर्चा कीजिए।

With nearly 200 million going to sleep hungry and 21% of population still lingering below poverty line after 7 decades of independence, it is a point to ponder the lacunae inspite of several poverty alleviation programs.

Anti-Poverty Programs in India:

i) Food for Work Program
ii) MGNREGA
iii) National Urban Livelihood Mission
iv) National Rural Livelihood Mission
v) MSP for farmers.
vi) National Food Security Mission
vii) National Food Security Act.
viii) Antyodaya Ann Yojana, Targeted PDS.

But still it has been ineffective because:

i) presence of loopholes, corruption at all levels.
ii) failure to reach the targeted beneficiaries.
iii) piecemeal approach rather than addressing the issue holistically.
iv) unsustainable scheme without augmenting the capability of poor.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

As Amartya Sen put out - The need is to bring ~~out~~ about equality of capability to ensure all around development.

Need of employment intensive economic growth:

↳ Result in creation of jobs which will help in developing self capacity of poor.

↳ jobs will lead to survival of poor rather than being perpetually dependent on aid.

↳ sops, subsidies will help in easing the cost of living, but wages will supplement the same ensuring a dignified life for the poor

↳ nation can reap the demographic dividend

↳ reduce dependency culture, promote hard work.

Hence poor can be uplifted from perpetual poverty by providing aid, subsidies. But-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

for a sustainable life style, they need to have self-sustaining jobs. This will ensure — their dignity
↳ harness their potential
↳ help them come out of poverty forever, rather being a chronic poor slipping in and out of it.

Stand Up India, Start Up India, Skill India, Mudra Yojana are good steps for enhancing entrepreneurship. The need is strengthening the basic facilities — education and health. Along with it addressing jobless growth can lift millions out of poverty.

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18. Critically examine the impact of globalization on rural society in India. Also delineate some strategies for tapping the opportunities offered by globalization. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में ग्रामीण समाज पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, वैश्वीकरण द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए अवसरों का दोहन करने हेतु कुछ रणनीतियों की रुपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Globalization has resulted in a worldwide integration of societies and people. A small incident in any part of the world has a ripple effect on the other remotest part.

Rural society in India has also not escaped this wave.

Positive impact of globalization:

i) Technological advances - led to import of hybrid seeds, hi-tech agricultural machinery, fertilizers - improving agricultural productivity

ii) Rise of bullockcart capitalists in the rural villages.

iii) Exposure to greater market for sale of their produce.

iv) Exposure to cultural and psychological advancements as well.

v) Access to hi-end products, goods like consumer durables.

~~vi) Access to~~.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Ill-effects of globalization:

i) Commercialization of agriculture after India joined WTO resulted in enhanced debts levels in rural India.

ii) Shifting to capital intensive agriculture created rural distress.

iii) Rise of stark regional disparity in rural India

iv) lack of education and knowhow to adopt the new technology efficiently created bottlenecks.

v) Sudden exposure to global markets, import of cheap subsidized agricultural products from developed markets, depressed rural grain prices.

vi) Rise in rural inflation

Strategies to tap the opportunities offered by globalization:

i) To arrive at a conclusive agreement on Doha Development round talks to safeguard agrarian sector of developing countries.

ii) Strengthening the agrarian sector - both

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

structurally and institutionally to be a leading exporter of cereals and other products.

India is a leading producer of grains, vegetables, & milk. With nearly 90% of arable land of world, 26 types of agro-climate, India has huge potential which needs to be tapped.

↳ Food Processing Sector needs to be explored to harness its immense potential.

Globalization can help India sail through its agrarian distress if it can use it to its advantage

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Patriarchy is not mere economic dependence but also operates in cultural habits and dominates the minds of males and females equally. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

पितृसत्तात्मकता केवल आर्थिक निर्भरता नहीं है, बल्कि यह सांस्कृतिक आदतों को भी संचालित करती है तथा पुरुषों एवं महिलाओं की मानसिकता पर समान रूप से हावी रहती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

"One is not born a women, but is made one."
↳ Simon de Beavious

Patriarchy is a mindset which establishes dominance on the conduct of women. It ensures perpetual slavish attitude of women so that she is kept on tap.

Patriarchy in cultural habits:

↳ girls are to play with dolls, while boys with bat and ball

↳ girls are weak, hence can cry, but boys never cry.

↳ education is not important for girls but for boys as they are the breadwinner.

↳ girls are to be kept secluded, they are the property of men; but boys are allowed all freedom.

Patriarchy in economic dependence:

Devoid of education and skill a girl perpetually is dependent on her father and after marriage on her husband to meet expenses.

Lack of job as it is considered 'bad' for a women to work further reinforces this dependence.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Patriarchy as a mindset of men:

↳ Girl child should be dominated and docile.

↳ Wife is a man's property and her identity merges with man after marriage.

↳ Mother is dominated by son.

↳ Marriages of girls to be as per the wish of father – because she is the "honour" of the family.

↳ Working women ~~to~~ are looked down upon.

Patriarchy as a mindset of women:

↳ girlchild should learn cooking and household chores rather than study as per elderly women at home.

↳ girl should not play with boys.

↳ girl should dress appropriately and cover herself up to avoid unwanted attention ~~to~~ as per women.

↳ Mother-in-laws have disdain for working daughter-in-laws.

↳ Working wives or ladies are referred to as selfish, who donot care for family as per other women.

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The patriarchal mindset referred above are not all pervasive. They have reduced to certain extent, thanks to modernization and westernization, but still it persists.

The alarming child sex ratio of 919 in Census 2011 is a glaring example of the prevalent discrimination till date.

This can only be addressed by the change in societal attitude.

Government schemes such as
- ↳ Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
- ↳ Kanyashree
- ↳ Dhanalakhmi
- ↳ Sukanya Samriddhi Account

are positive steps.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Indian society in ancient, medieval and modern times always exhibited an underlying unity that created a composite culture, which is decisively pan-Indian in nature. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

प्राचीन, मध्यकालीन और आधुनिक समय में भारतीय समाज ने सदैव एक अंतर्निहित एकता का प्रदर्शन किया है, जिसने एक ऐसी सामासिक संस्कृति का निर्माण किया जो अपनी प्रकृति में निश्चित रूप से अखिल भारतीय है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Indian society is a unique example of simultaneously being a salad bowl along with a melting pot accomodating wide spread diversity in culture, language, ethnicity, religion.

All the culture have existed on their own accord along with adopting the best parts from each other resulting in synthesis.

Ancient India:

saw the invasion of Aryans who mingled with the Krishna varnas. Adopted their lifestyle, resulted in syncretism and creation of a new Indo-Aryan civilization.

Aryans and Dasyas though different, co-existed and resulted in flourishing Mahajanapadas.

Medieval India: saw the arrival of Muslim rulers to India.

↳ there was adaptation of Muslim cuisine, clothing into Indian custom and vice versa.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ rise of new language - Urdu
↳ rise of new religion - Sikhism - a medly of Sufism and Hinduism
↳ Adoption of political ideologies of Muslim by Rajput rulers.

Hence medieval times saw emergence of
↳ Mughal miniature paintings
↳ sculptures
↳ co-existence of Mughals and Rajputs

Modern times:
↳ saw the advent of Britishers
↳ brought about Modernization of Indian culture at structural as well as societal level
↳ emergence of rational thought process
↳ abolition of abhorrent practices e.g Sati.

At the same time, Hindus & Muslims preserved their cultural traditions, customs and beliefs.

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Hence we observe that in every era, though there was an external influence, it has been well absorbed by the Indian society bringing about synthesis.

None has resulted in political or social upheaval.

Hence the composite culture of India is pan-Indian in nature.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1242)

Name of Candidate	Sanjeta Mohapatra		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	60279
Center	ORN	Date	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Tribal art in India generally reflects the creative energy found in rural areas that acts as an undercurrent to the craftsmanship. Explain with reference to the Worli and Gond paintings. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में जनजातीय कला सामान्यत: ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पाई जाने वाली उस सृजनात्मक ऊर्जा को प्रतिबिम्बित करती है जो जनजातीय लोगों को शिल्पकारिता के लिए प्रेरित करती है। वार्ली और गोंड चित्रकलाओं के संदर्भ में स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Tribals are referred to the group of people who usually reside in a geographically excluded or isolated area, have unique customs, rituals, beliefs and worship animistic or natural gods. Tribal art is the most explicit way of expressing their creative or innovative potential.

The Saura paintings of tribes of Odisha, Worli paintings, Gond paintings etc are rich repository of the customs, beliefs, tradition, community life of the tribals.

Worli paintings:
Worli paintings are drawn by tribes in the Maharashtra and neighbouring borders of MP tribe. They are usually done on walls, floors. Have stick like figures depicting humans, animals. Scenes depicted are hunting, cooking, community life. Now the paintings are more of naturalistic tradition.

Gond paintings - also reflects the depiction of tribal life form, beliefs, community life.

Creative energy:
↳ the tribal art is an expression of the

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innovative potential of the tribal people
↳ it reflects their imaginative power and the art to produce the same in the way of painting
↳ it preserves the harmony of man with nature and balances life. – true depiction of tribal belief.

Craftsmanship reflected:
↳ the dexterity in the painting reflects the potential of tribals.
↳ the adept beauty of the painting, the detailings, the picturesque depiction - is the reason for its global demand
↳ the handmade quality of the paintings is the reason for its fame. The tribals though may be largely illiterate but are quite proficient in depicting the details of life form through paintings

Government initiatives through TRIFED to promote tribal art through brand 'TRIBES INDIA' is a great way to promote and preserve tribal art. Tribal art is humanity's unbroken link with its past.

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2. Though it had its achievements, the exclusion of Indians from the system was a key feature of judicial reforms introduced by Cornwallis. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि कॉर्नवॉलिस द्वारा आरंभ किए गए न्यायिक सुधारों की अपनी उपलब्धियां थीं, तथापि इस व्यवस्था से भारतीयों का बाहर रखा जाना इसकी एक मुख्य विशेषता थी। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Lord Cornwallis was a pioneer in ushering of an era of reforms in the administrative system of India under British Rule. Some of his reforms were:

i) abolition of dastak or pass system.
ii) increasing the remuneration of bureaucrats to curb corruption.
iii) reformation in the police system
iv) reformation of the judicial system of the administration
v) Permanent Settlement System.

Judicial reforms:

i) the seperation of civilian court from criminal court
ii) Interpretation of Hindu and Islamic laws into English for usage.
iii) the District Magistrate to act as judge in case of civilian court and as court of appeal.
iv) Proper hierarchy of courts from the lower level, till the provincial level.
v) the establishment of Supreme Court in 1774 also augmented his reform efforts.

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Exclusion of Indians from the reform system:

i) Indians were not to take up ~~hig~~ higher positions in the judiciary - conditions were laid such that it prevented their upward mobility.

ii) Indians were usually employed in the lower clerical posts.

iii) the ~~max~~ maximum age of undertaking civil services exam was gradually reduced from 25 to 19 which further reduced the prospect to attain higher post in British administration

iv) Europeans were tried by only European judges and not by Indian judges

Hence though Cornwallis attempted to bring reforms in the bureaucratic administrative system, it was not inclusive and shunned Indians to participate in their own governance.

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3. Outline the course of the revolutionary movement in the Indian freedom struggle during the 1920s and 1930s, paying special attention to the contributions of Bhagat Singh. **(150 words) 10**

भगत सिंह के योगदान पर विशेष बल देते हुए, 1920 और 1930 के दशक के दौरान भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन की कार्यप्रणाली को रेखांकित कीजिए।

The sudden withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement (1919) by Gandhiji on account of Chauri-Chaura incident left a huge nationalistically aroused mass especially youth with no avenue. Some members, the Swarajists, opted for council entry. While, the no-changers opted for constructive work, preparation for next phase of struggle.

The ~~nationall~~ passionate youth adopted a more revolutionary stance to attain freedom for India. The Russian Revolution (1917) and the exposure of brute nature of colonists like Britain, France in World War I fanned the nationalism.

Course of revolutionary movement:

i) Rise of various militant organisations such as Anushilan samiti in Bhaka.

ii) Undertaking of various dacoits in order to secure arms, money for carrying out revolutionary activity such as Kakori train robbery case, Chittagong dacoit (armory raid)

iii) Murder of unpopular Brutishers by revolutionary activists such as Bina Das, Suniti and Shanti Ghosh, Kalpana Dutt.

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iv) murder of Saunders by Bhagat Singh and his partners, killing of Plague Commissioner by Chapekar brothers

v) Rise of communist ideology and leaders, all tried in Meerut Conspiracy case.

Contribution of Bhagat Singh:

i) He established Hindustan Republic Socialist Association built upon the earlier Association of Hindustan Republic Association.

ii) Propagated nationalistic, socialist ideology through Nawajawan Bharat Sabha.

iii) was a firm believer of socialism, against imperialism, made his voice heard by dropping harmless bomb in Assembly during passage of Public Safety Bill.

iv) Wrote on various issues - Why I am an atheist? his love for motherland and inspired generations of youth.

Bhagat Singh in his final address made clear that undertaking military revolt is the last resort. He believed in ~~any~~ emanacipating humans from exploitation, freedom of speech and expression. The activities of the militant nationalists though condemned were inspiring for millions of youth who participated in large nos for freedom struggle of India.

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4. The Marshall Plan was important in the recovery of the European states from the aftermath of the Second World War. However, it also became a crucial factor in the creation of two Europes i.e. East and West. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के उपरांत यूरोपीय राष्ट्रों को पुनर्जीवित करने में मार्शल योजना महत्वपूर्ण थी। हालांकि, यह दो यूरोप (अर्थात् पूर्वी और पश्चिमी यूरोप) के सृजन में एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक बन गया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Marshall Plan was an economic recovery plan devised by United States of America in order to reconstruct the economic infra-structure of the war ravaged Europe.

Important part for recovery of European states:

i) ravaged by war, Europe had lost huge amount of human life, destruction of social, economic and physical infrastructure.

ii) the cheap loans on flexible terms and conditions provided the much needed money to rebuild Europe.

iii) Britain, France, parts of Germany were hugely dependent on the loans to build their economic setup and strengthen themselves.

iv) Recovery of Europe was important for the robust ~~growth~~ health of global economy because of the import-export disruptions had to be corrected at the earliest.

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Crucial factor in creating two Europes i.e East and West:

i) Marshall Plan was viewed by Communist Russia as a way to impose capitalist influence on the world. Hence it prevented its satellite nations from accessing it. And developed alternate [Molotov Plan]

ii) Devoid of the remunerative easy loan, Western Europe prospered and was rebuilt at a much faster rate than Eastern Europe.
e.g - the most striking difference was observed in prosperity in West Berlin and East Berlin.

iii) the free trade economy, freedom of rights brought large scale development, modernization, industrialization, urbanization in Western Europe, while Eastern Europe under forced communism lagged behind.

Hence Marshall Plan though had a motive to push back communism and establish capitalist ideology, ~~to~~ it lead to creation of a stark difference culminating in ~~Irona~~ [Iron Curtain] dividing Western and Eastern Europe.

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5. Examine the causes behind the existence of bonded labour in contemporary India. Also, discuss the steps that should be taken for its redress. **(150 words) 10**

समकालीन भारत में बंधुआ मजदूरी की विद्यमानता के अंतर्निहित कारणों की जांच कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके निवारण हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Bonded labour is defined as labour performed by a person which is forced and is usually done to repay any pending debt or due to hereditary obligations. The World Slavery Report points out presence of nearly 2 million modern day slaves in India, which is refuted by Government.

Causes behind existence of bonded labour:

Social factors: historically lower caste people have worked as labourers in hereditary relations with higher caste people (Jajmani system)
Existence of social stigma and pressure to continue the 'bandhua mazdoori' (bonded slavery)

Economic factors:

i) Uneremunerative agriculture has led to laying off of many labourers dependent on it – to sustain daily life, they borrow from moneylenders at high interest rates and in case of non-repayment become bonded labourers.

ii) to perform social functions e.g marriage, funerals; lack of financial avenues – poor people loan money, unable to repay become bonded labour.

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↳ lack of employment opportunities, lack of skill, growing rural distress has led to bonded labour.

Policy measures: Bonded Labour Prohibition Act has failed to address holistically the issue of bonded labour which continues unabated.

Government steps taken:

i) PM Gramin Kaushal Vikas Yojana.

ii) Agricultural sector - enhanced MSP
PM Krushi Sinchai Yojana, PM Fasal Bima Yojana.

iii) Skill India, Mudra Yojana, Stand Up India - to empower youth, tribals (SC, STs), women

iv) financial inclusion - JAM, DBT, Aadhar, Jan Dhan Yojana

Further steps to be taken:

i) Making agriculture remunerative, ~~access~~ accessibility to institutional credit can help a lot.

ii) PM-KISAN scheme should be extended tenents and agricultural labourers gradually as done in Odisha's KALIA scheme.

iii) Effective enforcement of Bonded Labour Prohibition Act.

iv) Reducing digital divide, ensuring financial inclusion, skilling people to make them employable.

Amartya Sen's capability approach is the best way to uplift masses and free them from bondage.

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6. State the factors that enhance the risk for initiation or continuation of abuse of drugs by the youth. What measures can be taken to address this issue? **(150 words) 10**

युवाओं द्वारा मादक द्रव्यों का सेवन आरम्भ करने अथवा उसे जारी रखने के जोखिम को बढ़ाने वाले कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?

Drug abuse has become a rising menace to the society. Drug trafficking is one of the 3 largest organised crime in India. Geographical proximity to the Golden Crescent and Golden triangle (drug hubs) has further aggravated the situation.

Factors that enhance risk for initiation or continuation of abuse of drugs:

i) Broken families, parental abuse, infightings in families affect mental health of youth.

ii) Economic distress – lack of employment, low remuneration, mismatch in skill and job offered, work pressure, abusive employer.

iii) Recreational purpose, peer pressure to try it, excitement to try something new.

iv) Continuation because of sympotatic relief it provides for humdrum of life, cessation of pain, suffering, distress

v) failure in relations (love, marriage, family) further aggravates drug abuse in youth.

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Measures to address the issue:

i) Constructive employment of youth by focussing on skilling them and employing them.

ii) National Youth Policy needs to be reformulated addressing all the issues of the present situation.

iii) Involvement of civil society organisations, NGOs for enhancing awareness.

iv) Establishing more de-addiction centres to wean youth away from it.

v) Awareness generation to remove stigma from the addicted people for social re-integration.

vi) Reformative approach rather than punitive approach.

Narcotics Drug and Psychotropic Substance Abuse Act, 2010 has certain loopholes which has prevented its proper implementation. It needs to be amended. And the vulnerable States such as Punjab and North-Eastern states have to take more pro-active, citizen friendly steps. The recent step by Punjab to prevent sale of standalone syringes is a welcome step.

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7. Critically analyze the impact of globalization on culture in the context of India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत के संदर्भ में संस्कृति पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Globalization refers to the growing interdependence and interconnectedness among the countries, states and people which has an impact on all aspects of life - social, political, economical and cultural.

Positive impacts of globalization on India's culture:

i) brought about openeness in culture of India - unshackled it from being tradition bound.

ii) more freedom to women - decline in prevale patriarchy in families.

iii) acceptance of values such as meritocracy based society, individualism, leading to growth and prosperity of society.

iv) families are now more connected through modern means of communication though they reside in geographically distant areas.

v) exposure of Indian culture to modern values leading to syncretism, assimilation and adaptation.

e.g - McDonaldization, of eating habits - Western outfits.

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Negative impacts:

i) Cultural imperialism – leading to the belief of inferiority of tradition bound culture.

ii) eroding ethical values of collectivistic ideology, wholism – replaced by greed, selfish ideology.
Walmartization is a growing threat to petty shopkeepers livelihood.

iii) growing discord in nuclear families, child abuse, increased rate of divorces, parental abuse – because of increased work pressure, individualistic career oriented attitude.

iv) Eroding roots of culture – respect for elders, fraternity, brotherhood, compassion.

Indians have always believed in 'Vasudeva Kutumbakam' – the whole world is our family. Globalization has its own perils and benefits. We need to assimilate the best and leave out the rest. For that strong character rooted in traditional culture needs to imparted through family and education.

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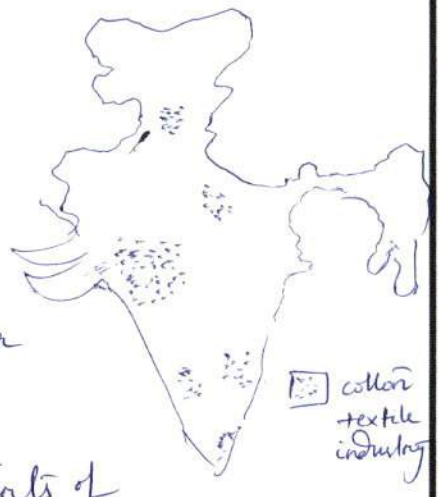
8. Giving a brief account of distribution of cotton textile industry in India, identify the factors responsible for localization of this industry in Ahmedabad–Mumbai–Pune region. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में सूती वस्त्र उद्योग के वितरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, अहमदाबाद-मुंबई-पुणे क्षेत्र में इस उद्योग के स्थानीयकरण हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों की पहचान कीजिए।

The cotton textile industry in India is largely concentrated in the North-Western regions, in the south in parts of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. It is also located in some parts of UP, Punjab and Haryana.



Factors responsible for localization in Ahmedabad-Mumbai-Pune region:

i) Agricultural suitability – presence of black soil best for cotton cultivation, 200 days frost free climate for ripening, moist climate for manufacturing yarn.

ii) Coastal region – hence moist climate suitable, easy export of finished products and import of inputs.

iii) high concentration of cotton textile mills which grew because of huge cultivation of cotton in the area, mutually reinforcing.

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iv) presence of easy banking facilities, loans, trading of goods.

v) immediate market for sale of finished products.

vi) high development of transportation, communication network - enhances efficiency.

vii) Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor further boosts suitability of the area.

viii) cheap and abundant availability of labour for all allied activities.

The first cotton mill was established in Bombay in about 1853. Since then it has become a hub for the cotton textile industry. The industry is facing stiff competition from synthetic materials. Government incentives such as Rebate on State Levies has helped boost its export.

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9. How do increasing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions impact coastal and marine ecosystems? Highlight various measures that can be taken for protection and restoration of such vulnerable ecosystems. **(150 words) 10**

ग्रीन हाउस गैसों (GHG) के उत्सर्जन में वृद्धि, तटीय एवं समुद्री पारितंत्र को कैसे प्रभावित करती है? ऐसे सुभेद्य पारितंत्रों के संरक्षण तथा पुनरुद्धार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले विभिन्न उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Greenhouse gases refers to the gases such as carbon dioxide, methane, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide which capture the long wave terrestrial radiation and warm the earth. They are good to keep the temperature of earth ambient. But excess of GHG are leading to global warming disrupting ecological balance.

Impact on coastal and marine ecosystems:

i) gradual rise in temperature of oceans is hampering diversity of marine ecosystems. Marine animals are cold-blooded. Any slight variation in temperatures causes death.

ii) Increasing level of CO_2 in oceans leading to extinction of corals – the basic component of marine food chain.

iii) Large scale extinction of various species in both coastal and marine ecosystems.

iv) Melting of glaciers threatening population of seals, penguins, etc.

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v) Coastal ecosystem - mangrove forests declining because of excessive flooding - rise in ocean levels (because of glacier melting).

vi) the food chain of marine ecosystem is getting disrupted.

Measures to be taken:

i) Paris Climate Accord to be accepted by all and faithfully executed - all nations should stick to their nationally determined emission goals.

ii) Gradual reduction in consumption of coal, fossil fuels - moving to greener fuels - natural gas, electric vehicles.

iii) Promotion of sustainable food habits - reduction in consumption of meat (livestock contribute to largest emission of GHG)

iv) Adoption of clean technology in industry, infrastructure, construction etc.

v) Community Participation and involvement.

To mitigate the disaster, the need is the joint effort of all stakeholders and reduce carbon footprint. Else as predicted the earth may soon turn into 'hothouse earth'

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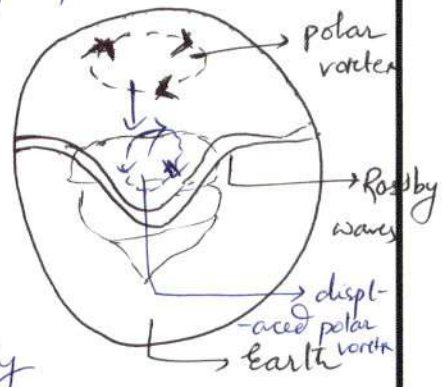
10. Explain the phenomenon of a Polar Vortex. Also, comment on the reasons as to why tropical areas as south as Florida have been witnessing sub-zero temperatures in recent years. **(150 words) 10**

ध्रुवीय भंवर (पोलर वोर्टेक्स) की परिघटना की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, उन कारणों की भी विवेचना कीजिए कि क्यों फ्लोरिडा जैसे दक्षिणवर्ती उष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्रों तक में हाल के वर्षों में शून्य से भी कम तापमान देखने को मिल रहा है।

Polar vortex is a circumpolar cloud formed in polar regions in upper troposphere and has anticyclonic circulations.



Polar vortex is kept in place on the top of poles due to the opposing forces applied by the polar jet and sub-polar westerly jet stream. As polar region remains cold and sub polar area (in Northern America) remains comparatively cooler, the vortex is kept in position because of ~~op~~ temperature differences. Larger the difference, stronger ~~in~~ the polar jet keeping the vortex in position.

But due to global warming, in recent times, the temperature difference has not been too strong. This resulted in slipping of polar vortex to the northern hemisphere in the region of United States of America.

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creating sub-zero temperature in the area.

Hence the weakening of temperature difference led to weakening of Rossby waves, which started meandering. And this led to displacement of polar vortex from the polar areas to areas in the sub-polar region.

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11. The most powerful trend of medieval Indian literature is devotional poetry which dominates almost all the major languages of the country. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

मध्यकालीन भारतीय साहित्य की सबसे सशक्त प्रवृत्ति भक्ति काव्य है, जो देश की लगभग सभी प्रमुख भाषाओं पर हावी रही। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Devotional poetry had its origin as early as 7th-8th century through the writings of Alvars and Nayanars of South-India. Slowly the Bhakti Movement spread throughout India and medeival period saw the best manifestation of devotional poetry.

Devotional poetry in major languages of the country:

i) Hindi: Kabir's doha led to richness of poetry in Hindi. Guru Nanak's vani also added to it, along with enriching Punjabi and Urdu.

ii) Kashmiri- 14th century Shaiveli Lal Dhed had immense effect on development of devotional poetry

iii) Rajasthani- Meerabai's devotional songs on Lord Kreshna remain unparalleled

iv) Gujarati- 15th century bhakti saint Narsimha Mehta had immense contribution in the development of poetry. He wrote the famous 'Vaishnava Jana Te" - sung by Gandhiji.

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v) Bengali – Sri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu through his kirtans lent a new voice to the devotional poetry in praise of Ram & Krishna.

vi) Assamese : Shankaradev, 12th century through his Sankirtana added to development of Vaishnava poetry

vii) Odia : Sarala das, influenced by Chaitanya Mahaprabhu's devotion, produced immense works in Odia as well.

viii) Marathi – Eknath, Tukaram etc Bhakti Saints of Maharashtra produced some of the finest devotional poetry in the praise of Vitthalaswamy.

ix) Tamil – Tevaram, Divyaprabandham of Nayanars and Alvars respectively were rich tributes in Tamil literature and poetry

All of the above bhakti saints provided a rich treasure of development of devotional poetry in almost all major languages in India. In addition to it the rise of Sufism provided with devotional songs in the praise of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Almighty which furthered enriched Persian and Urdu as well.

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12. Discuss the major changes introduced by the Government of India Act, 1919 and its significance as a historical landmark in the Indian freedom struggle. **(250 words) 15**

भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1919 द्वारा आरम्भ किए गए प्रमुख परिवर्तनों और भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में एक ऐतिहासिक घटना के रूप में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The Government of India Act, 1919 is heralded as a watershed legislation as it first time recognized self governing institutions in India and acknowledged that demand of self rule is more illegal.

Major changes brought about by it:

Central:

i) It introduced bicameralism in Centre.

ii) Legislative Assembly to be of fixed duration, some members indirectly elected and others nominated.

iii) Council of States to have 5 years duration, some members to be directly elected, other's nominated

Executive: Executive council not to be responsible to the Parliament. To work under Governor general.

Governor General can veto, pass ordinances, control budget.

iv) Legislative assembly can discuss budget, pass resolutions, vote on budget, ask supplementary questions.

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Provinces:

i) Introduced responsible government at provinces.

ii) Seperation of budget from centre - autonomy to provincial budgeting.

iii) Seperation of subjects into 2 types - introduction of DYARCHY - Reserved list and Transferred list

Reserved list - to be presided by Governor ~~General~~ in consultation with Executive Council.

Transferred list - to be presided by Legislative Assembly Ministers

iv) Executive not responsible to the Assembly.

v) Governor had veto powers, could interfere in transferred list as well in times of emergency

Other provisions:

i) Extended the franchise to more people and women.

ii) Extension of communal electorates to Sikhs, Anglo Indians, etc.

iii) Proposal to review act in 10 years time to establish its effectiveness.

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Significance:

i) The Moderates were disillusioned by the reforms and left unsatisfied.

ii) the nationalists favoured a more / greater devolution of power in return of support during war - but they were let down.

iii) extension of communal votes further vitiated the atmosphere.

iv) the dyarchy was faulty - as financial powers were still at large with executive council, rendering any reform / policy ineffective.

v) It led a ground for rise of Non-Cooperation movement in latter stage.

Montague - Chlemsford Reforms 1919 though criticized laid the foundations on which the Government of India Act, 1935 was built upon. And finally Indian Constitution developed. It was first time provinces were given autonomy. And led to rise of direct power from the British sovereignty to provinces. It empowered them atleast literally.

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13. Multiple factors allowed the British to gain control over India. In this context, highlighting the main developments, trace the course of British conquest of India from 1757 to 1856. **(250 words) 15**

विविध कारकों ने अंग्रेजों को भारत पर नियंत्रण प्राप्त करने में सफलता प्रदान की। इस संदर्भ में, प्रमुख घटनाक्रमों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, 1757 से 1856 तक अंग्रेजों के भारत विजय की कार्यवाही की रूप रेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

The Battle of Plassey, 1757 is marked as a turning point in the history of India marking the establishment of British domination.

Various factors which allowed Brutishers to gain control over India:

i) Weakening Mughal empire - had led to disintegration of the large empire and rise of parochial interests.

ii) Self-centred motives of regions led to advantageous position of British which played one against other, forming confusing alliances and slowly gaining power.

e.g - Power alliance with Maratha, Nizam of Hyderabad to defeat Tipu Sultan.

iii) Gullible nawabs, greed for power, money helped British to bribe them with heavy gifts in exchange of free trade passes to establish trades and gradually fortify their settlements.

iv) Weak, obsolete technology, army, armoury gave an upper hand to Brutishers who

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assured the States protection in return of money or land. This began with ring and fence policy of Hastings. Subsidiary Alliance of Wesely strengthened Britain's hold on India.

v) Because of mercantilism, ~~agriculture~~ the craftsperson, artisans were left jobless. Rising demands of revenue by Britishers pressurized the peasants. Huge recruitment of cheap labour into army further consolidated its position.

vi) Lack of any national identity among Indians helped Britishers to establish hegemony by playing one region against another.
e.g - Britain took advantage of squabbles between Holkars Scindias, Bhonsle, Peshwas to ocupy Maratha empire finally.

vii) Absence of any large group of Indian intellengsia class during this time even prevented large scale mobilization of masses against British exploitation.

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Hence during this phase (1757 to 1858) British was slowly able to convert British ~~possession~~ empire in India to British empire of India.

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14. Give a brief account of the circumstances under which Indo-Sri Lanka Peace Accord was signed in 1987. Mentioning its important provisions, provide a critical assessment of this accord. **(250 words) 15**

उन परिस्थितियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए, जिसके तहत 1987 में भारत-श्रीलंका शांति समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे। इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधानों का उल्लेख करते हुए, इस समझौते का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Sri-Lanka saw the emergence of Tamil seperatist movement in the early 1980's demanding Tamil 'eelam' or seperate preovence for the Tamil majority people in the north western province of Sri Lanka.

Indo-Sri Lanka Peace Accord, 1987:

It was signed between India and Sri Lanka to mutually solve the growing menance of Tamil Separatists movement.

~~↳ Sri Lanka and India mutually agreed~~

Tamil separatists were being sheltered in the Tamil province of India. And they were being preovided with replenishments and aids from their Tamil fraternity. To cut down their ties and mutually fight the menance, Government of India signed the accord to help Sri Lanka peacefuly resolve the issue.

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Important provisions:

i) Disallowing usage of respective lands for harbouring of militants.

ii) Joint operation to eliminate/fight back the terrorists

iii) Providing military as well as political assistance to each other to eliminate the armed struggle.

iv) the peace accord provided that no humanatarian abuses or war crimes to be done in the area.

v) peaceful resolution of conflict to be ensured

vi) responsible government to be formed and handling of powers to local government.

Analysis of accord:

i) India provided Sri Lanka with peace keeping forces to fight rebels. With India's help Sri Lanka could finally tame the rebels.

ii) the internal war was brought to a halt due to mutual cooperation.

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Criticism:

i) widescale humanitarian abuses, missing people, police and army atrocities committed by Sri Lanka.

ii) India has to lose a prominent national leader (Shri Rajiv Gandhi) due to its intervention in Sri Lanka.

iii) the condition of Tamils in the North western region has not improved much. There is still very low devolution of power.

iv) there is a heavy presence of army in the province to clamp down any uprisings.

Though the 1987 accord succeeded in clamping down the rebels, its success in ensuring the liberation and political, social and economic empowerment of Tamils in the North-Western province remains unfulfilled.

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15. With India becoming increasingly urban and the urban poor increasing in number, it is imperative that the challenges they face be addressed urgently. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में हो रहे द्रुत शहरीकरण और शहरी गरीबों की बढ़ती संख्या के साथ ही, यह अत्यावश्यक हो गया है कि इनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का तत्काल समाधान किया जाए। चर्चा कीजिए।

According to Census 2011, 31% of India's population resides in urban areas. And it is projected to grow to 50% by 2050. The rapid growth in urban areas has its own perils. The urban areas are growing due to huge in-migration - leading to unplanned expansion and rise in urban poor.

Challenges faced by urban poor:

i) Social: lack of proper housing facilities, drinking water connections, unhygenic living conditions leading to health issues; overcrowding of living spaces.

ii) Economic: because of low skill level - have low bargaining power. Mostly confined to low paying jobs, informal sector. Lack of job security. low ~~pos~~ wages → further lead to low investment in welfare (health, education, nutrition) → perpetuation of poverty.

iii) Physcological - excluded from social setup, discriminated, treated unfairly.

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makes them loose confidence, withdrawal from social life.

iv) Political : urban poor are mobilized by local politicians for local gains but promises remain unfulfilled. Migrants among urban poor most-exploited because they donot have voting rights.

v) Criminal hubs : the urban poor settlements become the hub of criminal activities and further vitiates the atmosphere.

vi) Environmental pressure because of the unsustainable usage and exploitation of resources.
e.g - open defecation, waste disposal etc.

Ways to improve it :

i) Integrated and co-ordinated policy formulation - urban poor have to feature in urban planning e.g - Smart City mission, AMRUT yojana.

ii) The housing sector have to sustainable, innovative using the funds properly under PM Awas Yojana (Urban)

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iii) Efficient usage of Floor Space Index as done in Shanghai, Beijing to address housing problems.

iv) One Nation - one Ration card scheme is welcome step to integrate the migrants and allow them access to welfare services. Same needs to extended to health and education sector as well.

v) ~~Labour~~ Inter-state and intra-state coordination to keep track of the migrants who are a large chunck of urban poor.

vi) Skilling the urban poor through PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana to employ them.

Urban poor needs to be integrated into the development agenda for an all inclusive growth. SDG-11 calls for establishing inclusive cities which needs to be fulfilled.

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16. Violations of women's sexual and reproductive health rights are often deeply engrained in societal values and traditions. Comment.

(250 words) 15

महिलाओं के यौन और प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य अधिकारों का उल्लंघन प्राय: सामाजिक मूल्यों और परंपराओं में गंभीरतापूर्वक अंतर्निविष्ट हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Since time ~~immeo~~ immemorial women have been subjected to subjugation and sub-ordination in the society. The reason for the same is ever pervading patriarchal mindset of society.

Reasons for violations of women's sexual and reproductive health rights:

i) Societal values - which justify patriarchy, chauvinism, subjugation of women, keeping them under control.

ii) Women are seen as a liability especially in upper class families, hence educating them is not favoured. They are to be ultimately married off.

iii) Even scriptural texts of India justify women's position.
e.g - daughter is a source of misery (Aitreya Brahmana)
Manusmriti calls for early marriage of daughter

iv) Women of certain age (menstirating) considered impure, treated as untouchables for the duration

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v) As society is patriarchal and patrilineal, in order to ensure transfer of property rights to the legitimate heir, women sexuality need to be controlled.

vi) Son is the one to perform last rites in order to achieve 'moksha' - hence the ardent desire for son. Women's productive choice dictated by the time she gives the family ~ son. or the one who will carry forward the family's surname.

vii) the tradition of adopting father's surname and not mother's - convey the patriarchal hegmony.

viii) Women treated as weak, inferior with low moral strength, hence gullible, need protection from male.

But with advent of modernization, the position of women has changed and improved. More and more women are entering workforce, private patriarchy has reduced. Family today allow girl child to study. They take up jobs as well.

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Still what persists in public patriarchy. Occupational segregation (pink jobs), huge wage gap (~34%), low skilled, informal sector, rising cases of rape, sexual harassment at workplace (Me Too Movement) reflect the continuing violation of women's right. The need is a change in societal mindset. As Economic Survey points out the need is nudge theory. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme is a welcome step. More such initiatives have to be undertaken.

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17. What do you understand by the term Land Degradation Neutrality? Highlight its significance and the steps required to achieve it.

(250 words) 15

भू-निम्नीकरण तटस्थता पद से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए एवं इसे प्राप्त करने हेतु आवश्यक कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Land degradation neutrality refers to a state where the rate of land degradation and rate of land rejuvenation balance themselves. Thereby the net land degraded is neutral. This in turn leads to no more rise in the percentage of degraded land already recorded

Significance:

↳ combat land ~~destn~~ desertification and degradation.

↳ improve the climate change scenario by rejuvenating landscapes.

↳ provide adequate land to have sustainable livelihoods for people.

↳ address the problem of deforestation, mitigation and adaptation issues of environment

↳ prevent destruction of flora and fauna diversity

↳ halt the process of loss of land which in turn is negatively affecting global economy as well as ecological balance.

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Steps required to achieve it:

i) Reforms in agricultural practices - such as optimum usage of fertilizers, avoidance of over-irrigations, crop rotations, agro-forestry, inter-cropping, adoption of efficient means of irrigation techniques.

ii) Reforms in pasturing methods - avoid over-grazing, rotation of pasture lands.

iii) Mitigation measures - afforestation drives, community lands used for tree plantation, community effort to regenerate fallow lands by planting trees.

iv) Adaptation measures - prevent land degradation by adopting methods such as windbelts, shelterbelt-trees.

v) Co-ordination among forest officials, community members to pursue ~~coo~~ efforts to prevent unsustainable use of land.

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) works to prevent land degradation and India is a signatory

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to it. India even has its own ~~Desertification~~ Prevention of Desertification Policy. All the countries need to work together to prevent further degradation of land. The SAHEL initiative of African continent is a welcome step. Similar initiatives need to adopted.

India being predominantly dependent upon agriculture and huge population pressure should take up a lead to ensure land degradation Neutrality.

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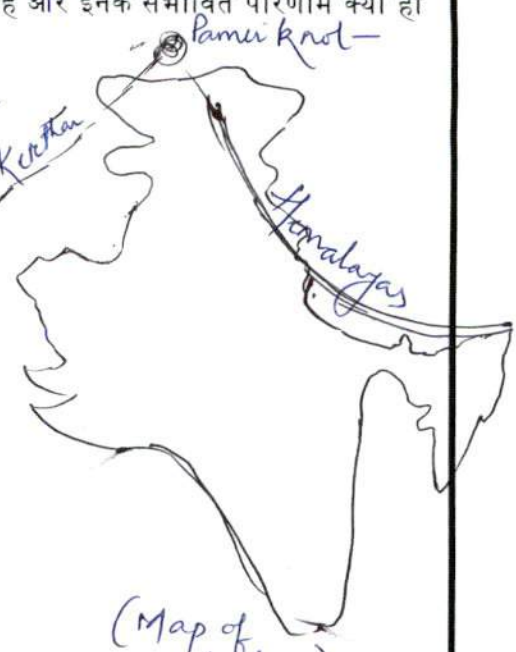
18. State the geographical and economic importance of Hindukush-Himalayan region. How are the critical geographical features of this region changing and what possible consequences will it have? **(250 words) 15**

हिंदुकुश-हिमालय क्षेत्र के भौगोलिक एवं आर्थिक महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस क्षेत्र की महत्वपूर्ण भौगौलिक विशेषताएं किस प्रकार परिवर्तित हो रही हैं और इनके संभावित परिणाम क्या हो सकते हैं?

The Hindukush - Himalayan region is considered the third pole of the world. Hence it assumes immense importance in the changing geographical and environmental scenario.



(Map of India)

Geographical importance:

i) Acts as a barrier to the incoming monsoon winds, restricting their flow within Indian subcontinent, resulting in rainfall.

ii) prevents the cold winds from Central Asia (Siberia) from entering Indian subcontinent, helping manage optimal temperature.

iii) acts as a natural barrier to invasions from bordering nations.

Economic importance:

i) Glaciers are the source of ~~the~~ some of the most important rivers of the country:
The Ganga, Yamuna, Gandak, Kosi, Indus etc.

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ii) This rivers are the lifeline of Indian economy – irrigation water to agriculture, transportation, religious functions etc.

iii) wide variety of flora and fauna of high economic importance.

iv) Presence of oil bearing rocks in areas of Assam, Meghalaya.

Changing geographical features:

i) Receding snowline of the mountains.

ii) frequent landslides are destroying the ecological biodiversity.

iii) population pressure has altered its landscape – encroaching of hill slopes by resorts, tourist spots, private homes.

iv) Quarry mining is further loosening up the unconsolidated rocks.

Possible consequences:

i) frequent floods, flash floods leading to huge destruction of life and property.
e.g – Bihar floods, floods in Himachal and Uttarakhand

ii) landslides can cause huge destruction.

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iii) huge loss of flora and fauna - heavily disturb the ecological balance.

iv) economic burden on state due to rise in rehabilitation efforts.

v) Social unrests due to pressure on survival - e.g - the last year ~~Shillong~~ Shimla ran out of drinking water.

vi) fast melting and extinction of glaciers will lead to drying up of rivers - the basic lifeline of Indian economy and survival.

Hindukush - Himalayan region are one of the most important area because of immense economic, social and ecological significance. Recently India has established 'HIMANSH' research station in Himalayas to study and address the problems. The need of the hour is sustainable usage of resources and prevent greenhouse gas emissions to fulfill SDG 15.

~~Goals~~

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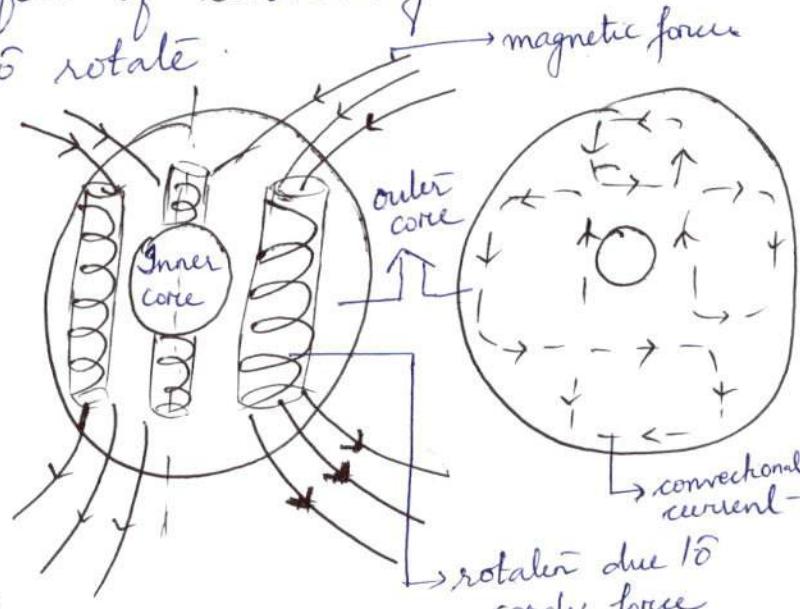
19. What is the most accepted reasoning behind occurrence of earth's magnetism? Discuss the factors behind its variation temporally and spatially. **(250 words) 15**

पृथ्वी के चुंबकत्व की घटना के पीछे सर्वाधिक स्वीकृत कारण क्या है? कालिक और स्थानिक रूप से इसके परिवर्तन हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Earth's magnetism refers to the magnetic property displayed by earth by virtue of which it attracts or repels magnetic materials. The most accepted reasoning behind occurrence of earth's magnetism is:

Convectional current in the outer core of earth which is in liquid stage and the combined effect of coriolis force which causes it to rotate.



Functioning:

~~Due to~~ heating is generated within earth's outer core due to radioactive decay. The heating is not uniform throughout. Hence due to ~~differ~~ differential heating convectional

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current are formed in the outer core which is in liquid state. Due to the presence of Coriolis force, the currents are deflected and thus the magnetic currents are produced.

Factors behind variation temporally and spatially:

i) depends on the mass of the earth at the particular position.

ii) amount of Coriolis force acting. It is zero in equator and maximum at pole.

iii) the degree of radioactive decay.

iv) the external factor e.g – solar storms which strip off magnetic field from earth's outside atmosphere.

Earth's magnetic field is essential because it prevents the ~~st~~ solar winds from hugely affecting Earth by enveloping the Earth's atmosphere. The ~~Vallen~~ Valen-alley radiation belts prevent solar winds from entering earth's atmosphere. Earth's magnetic field

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is also responsible for formation of auroras in northern and southern hemisphere.

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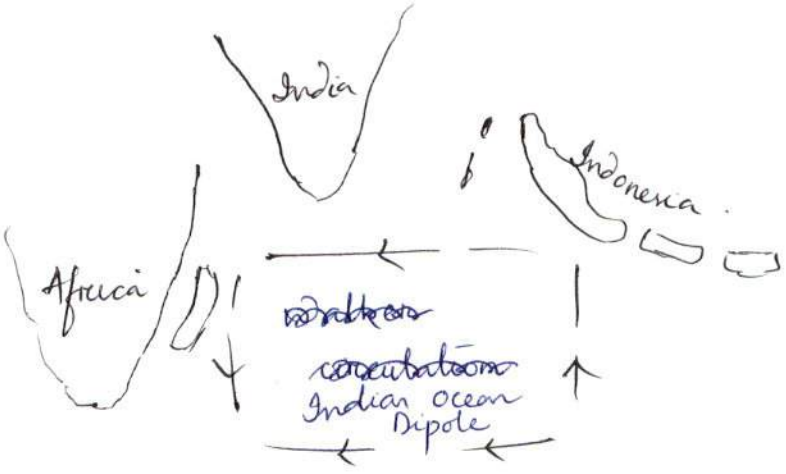
20. Explain Walker Circulation. Discuss how it influences Indian Monsoon. **(250 words) 15**

वॉकर परिसंचरण की व्याख्या कीजिए। चर्चा कीजिए कि यह भारतीय मानसून को कैसे प्रभावित करता है।

Walker circulation refers to the pressure cell which develops in the ~~Indian~~ Pacific ocean due to the difference in pressure in the eastern ~~Indian~~ Pacific ocean and the western ~~Indian~~ Pacific ocean.



In a normal year, the higher pressure area develops in the western coast of Southern America, near Chile and low pressure in the eastern coast of Australia. This sets in motion the Walker circulation.

In a El-Nino year, the western coast of S America develops a low pressure and the vice-versa happens in eastern coast of Australia.

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This changes the direction of Walker cell circulation.

In normal year, strong Walker cell results in strengthening of Indian monsoon, while in a reverse Walker cell circulation, Indian monsoon weakens. Heavy rainfall is brought in coasts of Chile leading to floods, while eastern coast of Australia stays dry.

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INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Mention the structure and functions of NITI Aayog. Also, comment on its contemporary relevance. **(150 words) 10**

नीति (NITI) आयोग की संरचना और प्रकार्यों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इसकी समकालीन प्रासंगिकता पर भी टिप्पणी कीजिए।

National Institute for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog was formed by an executive resolution in 2014 replacing the erstwhile Planning Commission. It is the premier think tank of the nation

Structure of NITI Aayog:

i) Prime Minister as the Chairman of the Aayog
ii) Vice-Chairman
iii) 4 - full time members
iv) 2 - part time members from specific fields.
v) Cabinet ministers, people / intellectuals from specific fields may as well be invited for policy discussions

Functions of NITI Aayog:

↳ act as the premier policy think tank.
↳ provide an essential unit of cooperative federalisms between States & Centre.
↳ acts as State of Art resources centre for good governance for States
↳ conducts various rankings, studies such as

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School Education Quality Index, Health Report, Composite Water index to bring about competitiveness among States.

↳ through schemes such as Atal Innovation Mission, Aspirational Districts Program provides avenues for development.

Contemporary Relevance:

↳ acts as a friend, philosopher guide to states

↳ provides a vital link for providing a semblance in working between State & Centre

↳ helps in policy formulation by doing extensive research and data aggregation.

But as pointed out by Vijay Kelkar, the need now is of NITI Aayog 2.0. – which is provided with financial devolution powers to be able to convert policies into actions. Hence need is for revamping of NITI Aayog to make it more relevant to present scenario.

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2. Critically discuss the practice of setting up Fast Track Courts to reduce pendency of cases in the judiciary. **(150 words) 10**

न्यायालयों में लंबित वादों को कम करने के लिए फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट को स्थापित करने की कार्यप्रणाली की आलोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

Economic Survey pointed out the pendency of nearly 3.5 crore cases in courts which reflects a dire state of judiciary in India. Fast track courts were setup as a panacea to shift certain cases to special courts for speedy trial and dispension of justice.

5th five year plan proposed for setting up fast track courts.

Benefits of fast track courts:

↳ reduction in load over the judiciary system.

↳ speedy justice delivery to the applicants.

↳ fast track courts in economic cases - leads to improving ease of doing business.

↳ in deciding cases against politicians - leads to decriminalization of politics.

↳ in case of rape, POESO cases leads to early remedy, providing relief to victim - prevent revictimization

Challenges to fast track courts:

↳ lack of inadequate infrastructure and personnel — the same infrastructure gets

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gets overburdened without any expansion of infrastructure

↳ States donot have adequate funds to expand the infrastructure

↳ with vacancies of nearly 21% in lower judiciary, the problem is getting aggravated.

↳ the investigative and prosecution machinery i.e the police system is ~~insep~~ inadequate as well - which hampers the functioning of the fast track courts

↳ the poor judicial administration.

With huge pendency of cases (nearly 40%) in fast track courts, the rationale for its creation has been defeated. Government spends mere 0.9% (Economic Survey 2017-18) on judiciary. The need is to enhance expenditure and recruitment to augment the judicial capacity.

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3. Highlight the challenges faced by lower judiciary in India and suggest measures for enhancing their productivity. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में निचली अदालतों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और उनकी उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने हेतु उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Judiciary is the most important organ in the nation to ensure realization of the goals mentioned in Preamble of Indian Constitution - Justice for all : social, economic and political.

Lower judiciary comprises of the district and sessions court in a State.

Challenges faced by lower judiciary :

i) with nearly 2.93 crore cases pending, the judiciary is overburdened

ii) vacancy of nearly 21% in lower judiciary (Economic Survey (ES) 2018-19)

iii) need of nearly 8000 additional judges in lower judiciary for clearance of all pending cases (ES 2018-19)

iv) lack of proper infrastructural support such as buildings, courtrooms, administrative staff

v) Poor investigative mechanism by police hampers the judicial process as well.

vi) frequent resorting to injuctions and stays.

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Measures to enhance productivity:

i) Immediate filling up of vacancies to get a case clearance rate of 100% (ES 2018-19)

ii) augmenting judicial capacity by recruitment - All India Judicial Services - in line with All India Civil Services. e.g. - Odisha has such as arrangement

iii) Close coordination of State PSC and High courts to ensure faster recruitment.

iv) As per Eco-Survey 2018-19 Indian Tribunal and Administrative Council can be created in line with international practice (US, UK) for better management of courts.

v) Usage of technology such as e-Courts, faster implementation of it in mission mode, e-filling of court cases.

v) States need to augment capacity of lower judiciary and enhance expenditure.

To achieve a $5 trillion economy, we need a robust judiciary system for speedy justice. And it has to start from the lowest level.

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4. Assess the need to formalise the process of post-legislative scrutiny to improve the effectiveness of laws. **(150 words) 10**

कानूनों की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार के लिए विधि-निर्माण पश्चात् संवीक्षा की प्रक्रिया को औपचारिक बनाने की आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Legislation is a primary instrument by use of which the legislature of a country formulates laws, policies, rules for the smooth functioning of the nation's economy and society. ~~Brad~~

Legislation takes place in 3 phases:

i) Pre-legislative discussion - stakeholders views
ii) During legislation - in parliamentary debate
iii) Post - legislative scrutiny -

In the present scenario in India we donot have a formal mechanism for the post-legislative scrutiny. It is only through various informal modes such as petitions, protests, filing cases in courts, protest march, submitting memorandums that stakeholders express their view.

Need to formalise process of post-legislative scrutiny:

i) To ~~assess~~ asses the legislative impact on the intended beneficiary.
ii) to have a proper formal feedback mechanism which further helps in refering laws.

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iii) to understand the mood, demand of the stakeholder ~~in~~ through a proper designated forum and take remedial actions

iv) better policy formulation in future.

v) prevent unnecessary costly litigation - saving of time and resources of government and judiciary.

vi) prevent loss of life and property due to violence during protests

vii) responsive, accountable government enhances trust of citizen.

viii) helps active participation of citizen in governance process - helping in promoting democracy.

Hence making legislation is not a top-down one way process. Rather it is a consultative process. Citizens should have a proper mechanism to air their views and grievances to have functioning government which heeds to the people.

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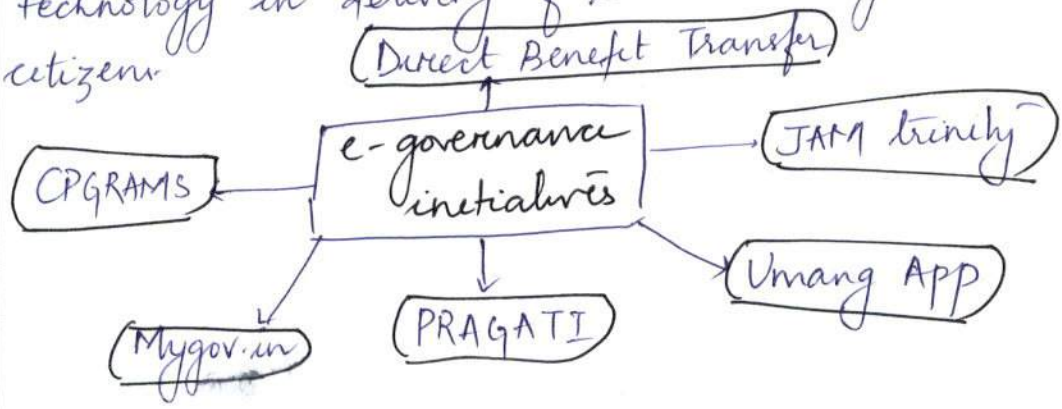
5. Discuss the potential of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in improving the effectiveness of e-governance in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में ई-गवर्नेंस की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार लाने में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) की क्षमता की विवेचना कीजिए।

Artificial Intelligence refers to the mechanism by which machines think, act, behave like the way humans do by repeatedly observing a phenomena and acquiring the habits through learning. Today AI are the biggest part of the 4th Industrial Revolution.

E-governance refers to enhanced usage of technology in delivery of services and goods to the citizens.



Potential of AI in improving e-governance:

i) the huge amount of data generated can be filtered and utilized constructively for policy making decisions using AI.

ii) AI can act as citizen-interface with government for answering queries regarding any government services.

e.g - Ask DISHA in IRCTC.

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iii) In health sector, AI can be used to congregate all data from Health Management Information System and provide a better targeted Health Profile Report.

iv) AI can be used in education sector through the new initiatives of Shala Sidhi, Shagun to analyse the outcomes of schools and provide data for further improvement in them.

v) In delivery of services, AI can be used to reduce human-contact, reducing corruption.

vi) ~~AI can also be utilized in automizing the~~ ~~sort providing of various~~

AI has huge potential to transform the face of governance by ensuring inclusion of all. But at the same time, privacy concerns and data protection have to be ensured to prevent any misuse.

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6. Despite various reforms in the public grievance redressal mechanisms, their effectiveness remain limited. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

लोक शिकायत निवारण प्रणाली में विभिन्न सुधारों के बावजूद, उनकी प्रभावशीलता सीमित बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Public grievance redressal mechanism refers to the process by which general citizen/ people can air their grievances regarding any government services, policies, laws and get a solution to their grievances.

Various reforms in public grievance redressal mechanism:

i) CPGRAMS by ~~Ministry~~ Department of Personnel

ii) Lokpal at Centre and Lokayukta in States.

iii) Various initiatives by individual ministries.
e.g - POCSO e-box, SHE-BOX by Ministry of Women and Child Development.

iv) PRAGATI scheme for project management from top level.

v) Mygov.in site for citizen feedback.

Limited effectiveness of the mechanisms:

↳ absence of trained personnel who are dedicated to address the problems faced by the citizens.

↳ lack of proper mechanism of flow of grievances from the citizen to the concerned authority.

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iii) lack of personnel to address the grievances leading to overburdening.

iv) improper management of grievance redressal mechanisms, which are at times too weak and inadequate.

v) proper devolution of funds not ensured as it is not considered a priority

Need for robust mechanism:

i) Every state and central department having a dedicated cell for grievance redressal.

ii) Budget of departments must account for its expenditure.

iii) Designation of specific individual for grievance redressal and ensuring his/her accountability.

iv) Provision of penalties for failure to address grievances

A good governance can only be ensured if the public grievance redressal system is robust. One way communication defeats the purpose of efficient governance.

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7. Explaining the factors that contribute to trafficking of women and children in India, highlight the steps taken in recent times to combat it. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में महिलाओं और बच्चों की तस्करी में योगदान देने वाले कारकों की व्याख्या करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए हाल के दिनों में उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Trafficking of women and children is the 3rd most organised crime in the world after drug trafficking and wild life crimes. It is one of the most dehumanizing aspect of the new world.

Factors for trafficking:

i) Social factors: women and children most vulnerable. Marginalized group. Women treated as inferiors and a burden. Early sold for money by family. Patriarchal bias.

ii) Economic factors: Poverty, indebtedness, landlessness makes people sell their children at times in great distress. Women in need of money also get lured.

iii) Children are highly gullible, innocent and are easily swayed

iv) Political: poor implementation of laws such as Immoral trafficking Act etc; Bonded Labour Prohibition Act.

v) Demand side – huge demand for women because of poor sex ratio, children for working in specific industries has accelerated it.

vi) Collusion of criminals with police aggravated the situation.

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Steps taken :

i) ~~Prevent~~ POCSO Act, 2014 has clear guidelines for prevention of trafficking of children.

ii) Government has introduced Anti-Trafficking Bill, 2018 in the Parliament to holistically address the issues of trafficking.

iii) Khoya-Paya portal of police to trace missing childrens

iv) Collaboration with border countries - Nepal, Bangladesh etc to enhance patrolling and prevent trafficking.

v) awareness generation among people, families to be alert of such traffickers.

vi) Providing schemes such as Stand Up India, Skill India, MUDRA, RTE etc to ensure reduction in poverty - so that they donot resort to trafficking - poor people.

The need to ensure fulfillment of SDG-1 zero poverty which will help in addressing the supply side of trafficking. Proper implementation of laws, and early formulation of Anti trafficking Bill is the need of the hour.

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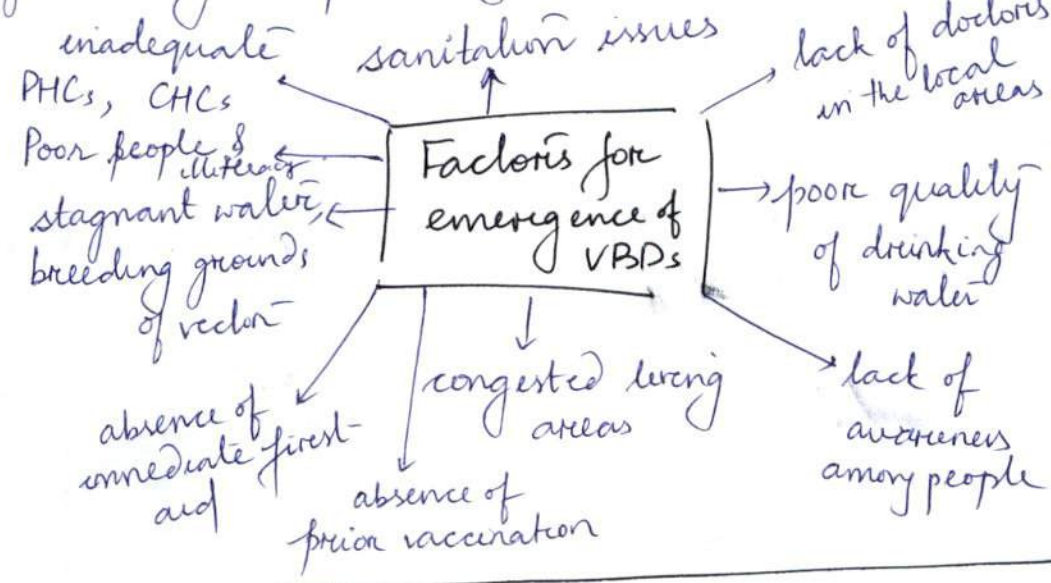
8. With Vector-Borne Diseases (VBDs) reaching epidemic proportions in India, highlight the factors that have led to their emergence. Also, suggest some measures for their effective control and management. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में रोगाणुवाहक-जनित रोग (VBDs) महामारी की तरह उभरकर सामने आये हैं, अतः उन कारकों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिनके कारण इनका उद्भव हुआ है। साथ ही, इनके प्रभावी नियंत्रण और प्रबंधन हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Vector-Borne diseases refer to the diseases which are caused due to bacterias, parasites, fungi which are carried by certain vectors/carriers.
e.g- Malaria, Dengue, Kala-azar, Filaria.

India is seeing enhanced vector-borne diseases which is claiming many lives and hampering growth by incapacitating the human capital.



Measures to control the diseases:

i) Improving the sanitation conditions in the area. Swachh Bharat Mission has helped in this area to eliminate open defeaction.

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ii) Provision of clean drinking water to all.

iii) WASH initiative to be well-spread to make people aware.

iv) taking help of ASHA workers to sensitize people of changing basic habits e.g - covering foods, not keeping stagnant water for long.

v) Mass-dissemination of awareness about the diseases through media, NGO's, nukkad natakas.

vi) Schools may become a vehicle to make children aware.

vii) Fumigation drive by municipalities.

VBD's are kind of diseases which can be prevented by active support of people. Making them aware will go a long way in achieving SDG 3.

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9. After years of neglect, rapidly evolving regional strategic realities are now forcing India and Indonesia to coordinate their policies ever more closely. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

वर्षों की उपेक्षा के बाद, तेजी से विकसित हो रही क्षेत्रीय रणनीतिक वास्तविकताएं अब भारत और इंडोनेशिया को और अधिक घनिष्ठता से अपनी नीतियों को समन्वित करने के लिए बाध्य कर रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India-Indonesia relations go as far as historical trade routes of ancient times. Bali still reflects the old links. Even after Independence, Pandit Nehru with Sukarno of Indonesia and other formulated NAM. But then the initial enertia has died out. Offlate government has tried to resurrect-it.

Reason for resurrection of ties:

↳ Geostrategic position. - Nearby to Andaman & Nicobar island. Also has strait of Malacca through which 3/4th of world trade takes place.

↳ improving living standards of people - both have high poverty levels

↳ members of Indian ocean litorall - cooperation in blue economy, sea-theft, piracy, sea-terrorism

↳ Improving economic trade ties - opening up of a new market for trading.

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↳ Regional instability · China factor - its growing assertiveness has led to bringing the two countries close.

↳ In WTO, both have come together to ensure the voice of developing countries are heard, resolution of Doha Amendment Accord and subsidies issue addressed.

↳ Marine pollution, climate change, rise in sea level, Paris climate accord are also bringing the two nations closer who have similar viewpoints in it.

Thus with growing de-globalization and protectionist attitude of developed nations, the need of hour is South-South cooperation to ensure reciprocal development.

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10. Despite several attempts at resetting the ties, various barriers continue to be a cause of concern in the India-Nepal bilateral relations. Discuss.
(150 words) 10

संबंधों को पुन: स्थापित करने के कई प्रयासों के बावजूद, भारत-नेपाल द्विपक्षीय संबंधों में विभिन्न अवरोध निरंतर चिंता का कारण बने हुए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India - Nepal have been natural allies since Independence through the India - Nepal bilateral Friendship treaty of 1950.

Bilateral ties:

↳ open and porous border
↳ no visa requirement
↳ job taken up by Nepalis in India.
↳ hydropower generation co-operation.
↳ economic aid and support by India.

Barrier to relation:

↳ recent blockade in Nepal border due to adoption of Constitution not in line with Indian desires. (alienating of Madhesis)

↳ Nepal has tried offlate to play the China card by elevating relation with China, accepting BRI (OBOR initiative) with China. It also recently allowed use of Mandarin in schools.

↳ escalations due to pricing issues of

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hydropower generated in Nepal.

↳ debt burden of Nepal because of excessive dependence on India.

↳ GST and demonetization hurt Nepal economy.

Recent visit of Prime Minister, late Foreign Minister Sushma Swaraj to congratulate the newly elected Prime Minister of Nepal Mr Oli has not resulted in very positive development

Need :

↳ reformulate the Friendship treaty

↳ enhance bilateral talks

↳ address pricing issues.

↳ allow economic trade

↳ faster completion of projects

India China 2+1 talks is a good way to deal with neighbours. India should show big brotherly attitude and be ~~a good~~ an aid in Nepal's development.

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11. Delineate the differences between pressure groups and interest groups. Citing examples, elaborate on the ways in which pressure groups influence government decisions and policy making in India. **(250 words) 15**

दबाव समूहों और हित समूहों के मध्य अंतर का वर्णन कीजिए। उदाहरणों को उद्धृत करते हुए, उन तरीकों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए जिनके माध्यम से दबाव समूह भारत में सरकारी निर्णयों और नीति-निर्माण को प्रभावित करते हैं।

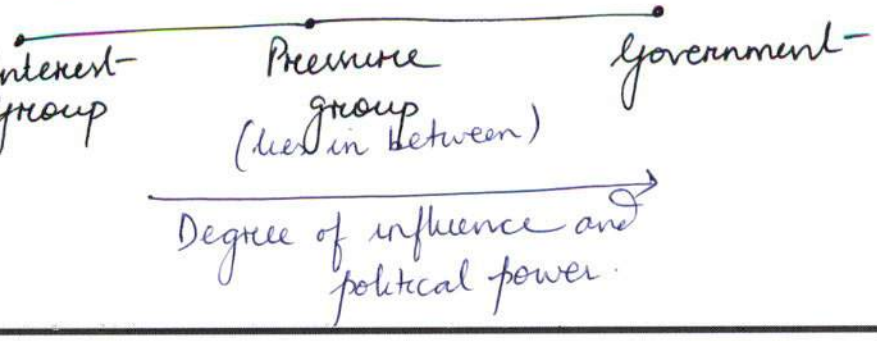
Pressure groups refers to a group of people who come together because of some inherent common interests. To realize their common interest, they try to influence the government to ensure the policies are drawn which furthers their interest.

e.g - ASSOCHAM, FICCI, trade unions etc.

An Interest group on the other hand is an association of people with common interest. They donot necessarily try to influence government policies. They come together for exchange of ideas and furthering their own interest.

e.g - various art clubs, forums etc.

Pressure group usually doesnot try to acquire political power. But an interest group may gradually develop to aspire for the same.



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Influence of pressure groups in India:

i) through various petitions, memorandums, lobbying, pressure groups try to influence the policy makers.

ii) lobbying is one of main tool used by pressure groups.
e.g - FICCI, Assocham.
Recently SIAM tried to impress upon the government the need to boost the slumping auto sector.

iii) PUCL in its case in Supreme Court, brought about NOTA in the election process.

iv) Association for democratic reforms another civil service organization through its research exposes the criminal antecedents, political expenditure of politicians - influencing policy making.

v) Right to Information Act was a major achievement because of the activism of various NGOs, civil society organization.

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vi) Gender justice ensured by recent case in SC of Young India lawyers association to ensure temple entry for women.

vii) Trade unions ensure favourable terms by protesting against unjust rules.
e.g. - divergence of unclaimed funds from EPFO to Senior Citizen Fund.

But at times pressure groups negatively affect policy making as well. Such as those involved in religious and fanatical associations.
Pressure groups are held as harbingers of democracy. But if they try to serve only narrow interest groups, it leads to non-inclusive growth. Hence policy making should take into consideration the wider good.

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12. Highlighting the issues faced by the institutions of local self governance in India, suggest measures that can be taken to improve their effectiveness in the delivery of public goods and services at the grassroot level.

(250 words) 15

भारत में स्थानीय स्व-शासन की संस्थाओं द्वारा समाना की जा रही समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, जमीनी स्तर पर सार्वजनिक वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के वितरण की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार लाने हेतु किए जा सकने वाले उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

The enactment of 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendment Act ensured the true decentralization of powers in Indian administration. Though heralded as a watershed legislation, its functioning has not been upto mark.

Issues faced by local self governance in India:

i) As pointed out by 2nd ARC, the major problem faced by them are 3F's
Funds, Functionaries and Functions.

a) inadequate devolution of funds for their proper functioning.
e.g - States like Odisha fail to form State finance Commission for very long.

ii) Inadequate devolution of powers to the institutions because of lack of political will.
e.g - they cannot levy various taxes (local) to generate their own revenue.

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iii) Improper election to Panchayati raj institution by State Election Commission - leading to vacancies.

iv) Rise of Sarpanch Patis problem.

v) Politicization of local self government serving narrow interests

vi) Inadequate infrastructure for functioning.

vii) lack of professional help and inadequate training of the lower level officers to deal with complexity of government functioning.

Measures to be taken:

i) Regular formation of State Finance Commission and its recommendation to be implemented.

ii) Proper election schedules for local self governments by State Election Commission.

iii) Economic Survey 2017-18 points out low fixation of property taxes. It needs to enhanced as per market rates and local governments allowed to levy taxes.

iv) Provision of regular training to the functionaries to understand and effectively discharge their function

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v) Adequate infrastructural support.

vi) The local self government are the grass root-level democratic institutions. Proper functioning will ensure active citizen participation and flourishing of democracy. It will also lead to realisation of SDG-16.

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13. The recent amendment to the Right to Information Act, 2005 will weaken the act and undermine the authority of Information Commissioners. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2005 में हालिया संशोधन इस अधिनियम को कमजोर बनाएगा और सूचना आयुक्तों के प्राधिकार को क्षीण करेगा। चर्चा कीजिए।

As pointed out by 2nd ARC Right to Information Act is a watershed legislation ensuring active participation of citizen. It marks a shift to right based legislation for citizens to access information.

Recent amendment to RTI Act, 2005:

i) the salary, tenure, terms of conditions of the Chief Information commissioners and Information Commissioners (CIC) to be decided by Government of India.

ii) they are not to be equated with the same provisions of Election Commissioners – because Chief Election Commissioner is a constitutional body (Art 324) and CIC is a statutory authority.

iii) the salary not to be charged upon Consolidated Fund of India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Fallouts of the amendment:

i) Letting the executive determine the terms of service, appointment process, salary may lead to hampering the independence of CIC and IC.

ii) it may act as an hindrance for proper functioning with objectively because of conflict of interest.

iii) it will defeat the purpose of formulation of the Act, free and fair remedy for non-access to information.

iv) will weaken the CIC and IC's authority by placing a 'YES' man in the position.

v) the IC's may not be able to take free, unbiased, impartial decision.
Even if they do, they may be maligned by vested interest groups, because of the procedure of appointment.

vi) the stature of the authority will be demeaned and citizen may lose faith in it

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Hence to go in for any amendments which may seem to weaken a watershed legislation will have consequences. The Government needs to take in account the view of all stakeholders before diluting the provisions. The sanctity of the institution is paramount to ensure a participative democracy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Highlight the process of delimitation in India. Also, throw light on the debates surrounding the delimitation exercise in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में परिसीमन की प्रक्रिया को रेखांकित कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में परिसीमन की प्रक्रिया को लेकर होने वाले वाद-विवादों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Delimitation refers to the process by which the country is divided into various constituencies in such a way that all of them have nearly same population. The boundary demarcation is done to ensure near equal political representation - to ensure political equality.

Article 84 of Indian Constitution provides for the formation of Delimitation Commission.

Process of delimitation in India:

i) the President appoints the Delimitation Commission.

ii) the award of the Delimitation Commission is final and is not to be enquired in any court of law.

iii) The Delimitation Commission takes into account the Census figures of previous decade to arrive at the demarcation.

Till date 4 Delimitation Commission have been formed.

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Debates surrounding delimitation:

The last delimitation process was done based on 1971 Census. And by 85th CA Act it has been frozen upto 2026. - the constituency size.

Because of the above, there has been rise of various issues:

i) the politicians / representative represents a huge number of electors. Eg in India, 1 representative represents nearly 15 lakh people which is much lesser in foreign countries.

ii) Because of freezing of constituency size, there has been misrepresentation. Such as a constituency in UP represents more people than one in Tamil Nadu, because of rise in population.

iii) the Representative loses connect with electors because of sheer volume of them, hence fails to address all their issues.

iv) the marginalised, poor are the ones whose voices get drained out the most in the cacophony.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Hence there has been a growing call to resize the constituency to address the anamolies. But some States such as the southern states have objected because of better population control achieved by them. In case of readjustment, they stand to loose representation in the national assembly affecting their interests.

Thus, a careful approach have to be adopted to delimit the constituency. At the same time, population control has to be rigorously followed in the more populous states (UP, Bihar) to prevent further stress on the resources.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Self Help Groups (SHGs) are vehicles of rural development, which help in the upliftment of marginalized groups. Elucidate. Further, mention the constraints faced by SHGs and how they can be addressed. **(250 words) 15**

स्वयं सहायता समूह (SHGs) ग्रामीण विकास के वाहक हैं तथा ये हाशिए पर मौजूद समूहों के उत्थान में सहायता करते हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, SHGs द्वारा सामना की जा रही बाधाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। इन बाधाओं को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है।

Self Help Groups refers to an association of group of people usually poor and marginalized. They come together to solve their problems and enhance their quality of living.

Vehicles of rural development:

i) ensure financial inclusion of the rural people.

ii) access to finances, increase chances of better production (especially in agriculture)

iii) families with members in SHGs are found to have better IMR, MMR, better school attendance rates, lower dropout rates.

iv) level of poverty gradually declines because of access to resources.

v) enhances bargaining power of the group and thereby raising their voices.

Upliftment of marginalized groups:

i) Women – leads to enhanced self confidence, socio-economic development, respect in family and society, has a greater voice in making family decisions, self-sufficient.

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ii) Poor : easy access to finances, usage of same in enhancing productivity, improves living standards. Better position in societal structure. Not socially excluded any more.

iii) Disabled : they get a renewed self confidence and economic empowerment, societal acceptance.

Constraints faced by SHGs :

i) Inspite of presence of SHG-Bank linkage, the access to funds has been quite low.

ii) the skills of the SHGs are usually very primary, hence less remunerative

iii) lack of trained professional to maintain account of SHGs, administrative works.

iv) capacity building of SHG womens is not adequate and quite low.

v) high regional disparity in presence of SHG and access to funds. Mostly concentrated in South India, while very low in North eastern states.

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Ways to address :

i) the capacity of regional rural banks and co-operative banks have to be enhanced to be able to lend to SHGs.

ii) MISSION SHAKTI of NABARD to digitize SHG accounts is a welcome step.

iii) Reskilling and upgradation of skills of SHG members.

iv) More SHG formation in north-eastern states. to address disparity

v) Provision of access to professionals to help SHG flourish.

SHGs can act as a harbinger of development especially in rural areas. They need to be nurtured to ensure inclusive growth.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. With construction of toilets being only one part of the solution for a clean India, it is time that the Swachh Bharat Mission puts more emphasis on the other facets as well. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

शौचालयों का निर्माण स्वच्छ भारत के समाधान का केवल एक भाग है, अतः अब समय आ गया है कि स्वच्छ भारत मिशन अन्य पहलुओं पर भी अधिक बल दे। चर्चा कीजिए।

Swachh Bharat Mission has been heralded as the biggest behavioural change campaign in the world as per WHO.

Objectives of SBM:

↳ construction of toilets in rural and urban areas. both private and public.

↳ ensure community participation.

↳ ensuring behavioural change to use the same.

↳ geotagging of toilets.

↳ eliminate open defaecation by 2019.

But of late after the National Rural Sanitation Survey pointed out that 93.5% households have access to toilets and 96.5% use it, the concern now is just building toilets.

Other facets to be looked into are:

i) ensuring adequate supply of water for continued usage of toilets

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

ii) keeping up the momentum of the behaviourial change.

iii) Proper solid and liquid waste management.

iv) Proper disposal, collection and treatment of sewage.

v) not just keeping one's house clean but ensuring public place cleanliness as well.

vi) cleaning of rivers.

Steps taken by Government:

i) ODF+ and ODF++ tags to be given to cities and places with proper solid and liquid waste management plan. (SLWM)

ODF+ → if no one is found urinating in open.

ODF++ → for proper SLWM plan.

ii) Nal se Jal campaign to ensure water supply to all.

iii) Capacity building of swachhagrahis to keep up the momentum

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iv) wide dissemination of sanitation mantra through school textbooks, social media, television etc.

v) Role models to inspire people.

Hence only constructing toilet is just one aspect, the need is to ensure the other 3 factors in a SWLM plan:

i) collection of sewage
ii) proper disposal
iii) treatment of same.

Along with ensuring water supply will only lead to their continued use.

Behavourial change momentum have to be preserved to extend it to clean the surrounding and the rivers. and achieve SDG 6.

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17. Highlight the salient features of Mission Indradhanush. What are the challenges that the mission is facing in its implementation? Suggest measures to address these challenges for progressing towards full immunization coverage. **(250 words) 15**

मिशन इन्द्रधनुष की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। इसके कार्यान्वयन में मिशन को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है? संपूर्ण टीकाकरण प्राप्ति की दिशा में प्रगति करने हेतु इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Mission Indradhanush is a flagship scheme of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to ensure universal vaccination to children below 2 years and pregnant mother.

Salient features:

i) provision of vaccine to ensure prevention against 7 vaccine preventable diseases.

ii) covering all children below 2 years and pregnant mother.

iii) Capacity-building of Aanganwadis and ASHA volunteers

iv) ASHA volunteers to generate awareness in respective areas of posting.

v) ensure supply of vaccine in proper storage, in adequate time and quantity for vaccination

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Challenges faced:

i) lack of adequate amount of vaccines for vaccination process
e.g - recently seen in Tamil Nadu.

ii) reluctance among parents to give vaccination to their wards because of ignorance.

iii) lack of proper storage facility for vaccines in anganwadis.

iv) demotivated ASHA workers due to huge burden of work, inadequate staff, low remuneration.

v) lack of infrastructure to accomodate all the wards and give vaccination

vi) communication and information dissemination problems.

Measures to address the same:

i) developing adequate storage infrastructure at Anganwadis for safe keeping of vaccines.

ii) Infrastructural expansion of anganwadis to accomodate more people, with proper toilet facilities.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

iii) Increasing staff for vaccination.
iv) Increasing remuneration of ASHA workers, performance based incentive to motivate them.

v) using NGOs, civil society organizations to increase the awareness of people and dispel myths associated with it.

vi) Ensuring proper supply chain management to ensure adequate supply of vaccines.

Government recently launched Mission Intensive Indradhanush to fastrack the vaccination process. Vaccination is a continous process. Ensuring it will result in enhancing human capital, low disease in future, ultimately less burden of government exchequer. All leading to economic and social growth.

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18. Assess the importance of skilling in light of changing economic and demographic structure in India. In this regard, how far has the Skill India Mission succeeded in its mandate. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में बदलती आर्थिक और जनसांख्यिकीय संरचना के आलोक में कौशल सृजन के महत्व का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। इस संबंध में, स्किल इंडिया मिशन अपने अधिदेश में कितना सफल रहा है।

The Economic Survey 2018-19 clearly reflects the huge change which India's demography is set to experience in next two decades.

Age group	2021	2041
0-19	41%	25%
20-59	32%	59%
60 ~	9%	16%

Hence as we can see in the next decade India is expected to reach the peak of demographic dividend. To tap into this dividend will only help in realising the $5 trillion economy target.

Importance of skilling:

i) Eco-Survey 2018-19 points out nearly 1 lakh people will enter work force annually. Hence in order to engage them positively, skill imparting is most necessary.

ii) The growth of India dipped to 5% (April-June 2019). Employment level is at

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lowest level since 45 years at 6.1%.
Hence skilling the youth can only help in addressing the issue by creating entrepreneurs.

iii) the biggest hindrance in the market today is skill and job requirement mismatch. Skilling the youth adequately can boost the economy.

iv) Such a huge demography dividend if not positively skilled, may be prone to radicalization in absence of positive engagement.

v) the elderly population can also be utilized to provide certain knowledgeable functions, helping the youth.

vi) the children can be skilled at an early age (Class 8) to ensure early skilling and vocationalization of education. This may promote poor people to send their wards to school.

Skill India Mission is a flagship mission of Government of India to skill the youth through PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana

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Rural and Urban.

Success of scheme	Failure / Shortcomings
Nearly more than a million people have been skilled in various trades	The placement rate of the skilled people has been at best abysmal.
Youths have shown much interest and have enrolled in large nos.	Proliferation of private ITIs has degraded the quality of skill employed.

The committee recommendations to rationalise Skill Sector Councils need to be worked on and implemented. Skills need to be aligned with the market demand. Industry stakeholders need to play a more active role to make Skill India a success.

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19. What according to you are the reasons that motivated India to create a dedicated Indo-Pacific division in the MEA recently? Also, highlight the challenges for India in the Indo-Pacific region. **(250 words) 15**

आपके अनुसार वे कौन-से कारण हैं जिन्होंने हाल ही में भारत को MEA के तहत एक समर्पित भारत-प्रशांत प्रभाग सृजित करने के लिए प्रेरित किया? साथ ही, भारत-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में भारत के समक्ष चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

India recently created a Indo-Pacific division in MEA which showcases the importance India attaches to the greater region. Indo-Pacific comprises of the region extending from the Indian Ocean till the Pacific Ocean.

Reasons for creating Indo Pacific division:

i) Growing importance being accorded to the region.

e.g - US renamed its PACOM division as Indo-Pacific division.

Quad grouping calls for a prosperous, open Indo-Pacific.

ii) Growing assertiveness of China in the region needs to be balanced through a coherent strategy. China's maritime silk road traverses through whole of Indo-Pacific.

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iii) To bring about a synergy in policy making comprising of Indian Ocean region and Pacific region.

iv) To act as a single point contact for all the littoral nations to address their queries.

v) To maintain a continuity in policy making which can now take a bird's eye view of the whole region.

v) Capture the importance of blue economy in the region

Challenges in Indo - Pacific region:

i) Geographical distance from the Pacific region may limit India's interaction.

ii) Cheque book diplomacy of China and its growing clout in the area.

iii) Diversified viewpoints and struggles of various littoral nations in the region may hinder a cohesive strategy development.

e.g - North Korea's ~~hegemony~~ missile tests.

Japan - China tussle

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South China dispute

iv) Role of external actors in the region even has disrupting effect.

e.g - Presence of military establishments of France (Chagos)
US (Diego Garcia)

v) Many nations in the region are heavily dependent on China (Debt trap diplomacy)

e.g - Sri Lanka, Maldives.

vi) Sea thefts, piracy, sea terrorism.

Hence, ensuring a free, open, prosperous Indo-Pacific will be in the best interests of the nation. It would lead to better connect. and enhanced trade ensuring economic growth. Synergy of all members would lead to a sustainable development of the region.

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20. For SCO to become a successful regional grouping, it has to overcome bilateral differences between its members and their respective geopolitical calculations. Comment. Also, discuss the role that SCO can play in enhancing India's interest in the Eurasian region. **(250 words) 15**

SCO को एक सफल क्षेत्रीय समूह बनने हेतु, अपने सदस्यों के मध्य के द्विपक्षीय मतभेदों और उनके संबंधित भू-राजनीतिक अपेक्षाओं से उबरना होगा। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, यूरेशियाई क्षेत्र में भारत के हितों को बढ़ाने में SCO द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

SCO is a Eurasian political, economical and military organization. It comprises of 8 member states, 4 observer states and 6 dialogue partners.

Issues in SCO:

Bilateral differences between:

i) India - Pakistan - over border dispute, terrorism, water sharing.

ii) India - China - border disputes, CPEC, border incursions, high trade deficit, deadlock in RCEP, prevention of India's membership in NSG.

iii) India - Russia - though not overtly clear, but growing proximity of India towards US, US sponsoring of CAATSA, India signing of agreements such as COMCASA may be an irritant to Indo-Russia relation.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Need to overcome this.

i) SCO is a important organisation devoid any Western influence which appears to challenge the Western domination in many spheres.

ii) Central Asia is a rich source of energy (Kazkhastan- uranium, Turkmenistan natural gas), hence essentially for economic trade and energy security.

iii) RATS mechanism is a great way to counter terrorism in the region. Help fight the Golden crescent menace as well.

iv) India-Pakistan can come together in the forum mediated by China, Russia to improve bilateral ties.

v) Connectively to Central Asia through INSTC, Ashgabat agreement will open many avenues of trade.

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Role of SCO in enhancing India's interest:

↳ Economy – opening up of Central Asian markets for trade and investment. Huge opportunity.

↳ Energy security & minerals – Uranium (Kazkhastan)
Gold (Uzbekistan)
hydropower (Tajikistan)
Natural gas (Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan)

↳ Security – RATS arrangement
India - Pakistan bilateral talks.

↳ Connectivity - INSTC, Chabbar Port, access to Afghanistan.

India's membership to SCO can have great win-win situation for both. Hence India needs to engage completely in SCO to ensure the best out come from the forum.